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Comments.

THE Representation of the People Bill has been taken up in the House of Commons without delay. The other Reconstruction measure before the House, viz., the Education Bill, is at the best in a state of suspended animation. We deal with the new situation in another column. The Wages Board under the Corn Production Act has now been set up, and the trade unions concerned—the Agricultural Labourers' and Workers' Unions—are represented. Trade union recognition in agriculture has, therefore, been carried a great step forward. Another event with a bearing on the future is the new wages arrangements for the mercantile marine. The merchant seamen have not only received a considerable increase in wages, but they no longer possess what is in reality a national standard rate.

NOT only has the Education Bill been thrown overboard for the time being, but the Government now stands in the way of the realization of a Ministry of Health. It is some comfort, however, to hear that it is intended to give effect to the chief recommendations of the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Welfare of the Blind; it is understood that the work will be under the administration of the Local Government Board. According to *The Times*, it is expected that a capital outlay of 500,000*l.* will be sanctioned, chiefly to provide some 3,000 workshops. The annual expenditure is approximately estimated at 250,000*l.*

THE draft constitution which the Labour Party Executive is to submit to the Annual Conference takes broadly the lines suggested in *The Athenæum*. The Co-operative Movement, following the discussion at the Cardiff Conference, has now publicly declared its intention of taking political action. These two events are considered in relation to each other elsewhere in this issue.

The Times has done its best to flog into life some sort of interest in its articles on 'The Ferment of Revolution,' but with little success. The truth is that the articles have fallen flat. The National Service Department appears now to be working up another scare. There are undoubtedly people—though few in number—who are prejudicing recruiting. But the mysterious hints about the machinations of the Industrial Workers of the World as an anti-recruiting agency appear to be inspired by a wish to make the flesh creep. This body is

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an organization of some importance in America, of much less importance in Australia (where it has been declared an illegal association), and of no importance in the British Isles, so far as we can see. The latest scaremongers, however, are the Bolo hunters, full of strange innuendoes and given to hallucinations. The generic name of the Bolo is the Hidden Hand.

DURING the past few weeks announcements have been made that committees have been set up by the Minister of Reconstruction to deal with the chemical trade and the supply of raw materials at the end of the War. The latter is of considerable importance. Its terms of reference are :—

"To consider and report upon questions connected with the supplies of raw materials which will be required by British industries for the purpose of restoring and developing trade after the termination of the War, and the best means of securing and distributing supplies, due regard being had to the interests of the Allies. The Committee is requested, in regard to any commodities which might not be available in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices through the ordinary commercial channels, to consult members of the trades concerned with regard to any steps that may be necessary to safeguard the needs of industry and to secure convenient and equitable distribution."

Two points are worth mention. First, it appears that at the end of the War there is no intention of adopting the policy of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Secondly, there is no representative of Labour on the Committee.

THE Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales have issued their Report. We congratulate them on the results of their work. They have not succeeded in attaining the ideal of "one vote, one value," nor could they be expected to do so. It is only natural that there should be criticism by individuals whose interests are affected by the redistribution. The effect of the recommendations of the Commission is to increase the number of constituencies in England and Wales from 490 to 520. The average population per member (estimated population 1914) in the new constituencies is 71,005 for the counties and boroughs of England, 72,099 for the counties and boroughs of Wales, and 71,078 for the counties and boroughs of England and Wales together.

THE Churches, both in the days of peace and during the War, have been criticized—and justly criticized—for their non-committal attitude on the burning questions of the time, and for their tacit acceptance of grave evils in society. The Rev. Bernard Snell, however, in his address as Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, spoke with a definiteness that is as welcome as it is unusual :—

"We must set our faces [he said] resolutely against the coarse commercialism which uses men as means to wealth.... and against those employments wherein some have more power over others than any man ought to have over his fellows. The great purpose of a nation's life is the welfare, character, and progress of its people.... We are undone unless there is for all fit education for life, not merely for a livelihood, with no mere ladder, but a broad highway from school to University. Who will dare assert that religion sanctions these class divisions of the affluent, who should practise benevolence, and the indigent parents who in a spirit of resignation are to be practised on?.... The poverty and miseries of life which have evoked our pity need not exist.... If a man say 'I love God' and become rich on slum property, he is a liar! We have been content with palliations and alleviations, have distributed consolations and blankets, have spoken of other-world compensations when the equality which we only profess should be effectively realized, and have made our churches stations of poor relief. It is not our highest business to feed the poor, but to end poverty. I shall never forget the thrill with which years ago I saw a tatterdemalion procession of unemployed march through London with a banner emblazoned with 'Damn your charity: we want justice.' St. Paul would have agreed. 'Though I give all my goods to feed the poor and have not love, it is nothing.'"

THERE have been two gifts to the nation during the past month, both of them worthy of mention. Mr. William Harvey of Leeds has given to the nation his collection of old Dutch and Flemish masters, with a provision that the works shall be seen all over the country as well as in London. Sir Arthur Lee, M.P., has presented the country with the Chequers Estate for use as the official country residence of the Prime Minister for the time being. The farms included in the estate are to be leased to the Board of Agriculture rent free, to be maintained and run as model or experimental farms and as "a centre of up-to-date agricultural influence in the Chilterns." The mansion itself contains many artistic and other treasures which will pass with the house into the possession of the nation.

AT the recent meetings of the Library Association the question of technical and commercial libraries occupied a prominent place. We trust that the Association has not succumbed to the virus of trade-after-the-War. The problem of technical and commercial literature is, of course, important. At least equally important are the establishment of close co-operation between the libraries and other educational agencies, and the development of rural libraries. The Association has done a great work in raising the status of the librarian, and a proposal was recently made that library schools should be set up under the control of the Library Association. The provision of facilities for the training of librarians, we would suggest, should be undertaken by the Universities in co-operation with the Association, rather than by means of independent schools of technical training.

The Political Ferment.

THE outstanding events in the general political situation, so far as the future is concerned, are the reorganization of the Labour Party and the entry of the Co-operative Movement into the political arena. They completely overshadow the puny efforts of the National Party and the ludicrous harlequinade of Mr. Pemberton Billing and his "Vigilantes."

The Labour Party has in the past been constituted on a basis of affiliated organizations, consisting of the large trade unions, the much smaller Socialist societies, local Trades and Labour Councils, local Labour parties (which do not nearly cover the whole country), and some other Labour and Co-operative bodies. It is represented in Parliament by forty-two members, mostly trade union officials. The Executive Committee of the Labour Party has now prepared a scheme for submission to the Annual Conference of the Party in January, under which constituency organizations, as recommended in these columns,* will be given a larger place in the Party. The local bodies will be open to individual members. This is a far-reaching change, for in the future any individual who subscribes to the programme of the Party will be eligible for membership. It opens the door not only to men, but to the new class of women voters, a large number of whom are at present outside organizations affiliated to the Party. Provision is to be made for the direct representation of the constituency organizations and of women on the Executive Committee.

It is said that the Party will contest at least three hundred seats at the next general election, which is an indication of the scale upon which it intends to operate. The success that will attend the reorganized Party is in a large degree dependent upon the programme which it puts before the electorate. On this point the draft constitution does not enter into details, the statement of objects being of a general nature. Ultimately, we may expect to see a co-ordinated programme outlining an ideal and the immediate steps towards its realization.

It is small wonder that the press should have devoted leading articles to the new development. Though the articles were for the most part paternal and sententious, and occasionally ill-informed, they are a recognition of the prime significance of the Labour Party's action. And

now the Co-operative Movement, one of the greatest democratic organizations, is about to enter the lists. The various local co-operative societies have between them about three and a half million members, and cater for many of the needs of some twelve or more million people, the total purchases for whom last year reached the colossal sum of 121,000,000*l.* The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, which are federations of local societies, are producing and commercial concerns, whose activities it would take too much space to describe. An account of those activities would need many columns of this journal. They own tea plantations abroad, and farms at home. They possess their own ships and their own bank; they own and work factories manufacturing boots and shoes, clothing, hosiery, soap, tobacco, flour, cocoa, biscuits, jam, brushes, and many things besides. There are a host of other co-operative productive societies of a more specialized character. The Co-operative Union is the propaganda and educational organization of the Co-operative Movement, whilst the Co-operative Women's Guilds and Men's Guilds provide a forum for the discussion of social and political programmes, and at their meetings travel far beyond the problems of the co-operative societies. A movement of these dimensions and of such variety is a national force of first-rate importance, and if it can become a political agency will cut at the roots of the old party system.

It is well to realize that the members of co-operative societies and members of the trade union and political Labour movements are to a considerable extent the same people. Mr. T. W. Allen, president of the Co-operative Conference recently held in London, declared that "co-operation is a theory of society, and, therefore, a legitimate basis for a political party." The theory behind the Labour Party is also one of co-operation, and in consequence the ideals of the two movements are similar. The Co-operative Movement's policy includes the safeguarding of the interests of voluntary co-operation, the ultimate nationalization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, the elimination of profiteering, effective housing, an educational system on national lines affording an equal opportunity for higher education to all the Parliamentary control of foreign policy, the democratization of State services, the abolition of food taxes, and the scientific development of agriculture. So far as we can see, all these

* See 'The Coming Democratic Party' in *The Athenæum* for October.

proposals will find a place in the future programme of the Labour Party. It is clear, therefore, that a similarity of programme and a largely common membership will necessitate common action. We may take it that the two parties will probably agree as to the seats to be contested. Naturally the Co-operative Movement will claim the right to choose candidates for constituencies in which there is a very large co-operative element, and they will perform a useful work in running candidates in the county areas, in many of which co-operative societies flourish. We may suppose that, in some places at least, the local Labour Party and the local Co-operative Society will work in double harness, supporting the same candidates. In Parliament the two parties will inevitably act together. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of any occasion on which they would find themselves in opposition to each other.

It would appear, therefore, that there are no weighty grounds for the permanent separation of the two parties. Already some co-operative bodies are directly affiliated to the Labour Party, and many thousands of co-operators are enrolled in the ranks of other affiliated bodies, and it is improbable that they will renounce their allegiance to the Labour Party. The wise line of advance is towards the complete fusion of the two parties, and the sooner it is accomplished the better, for then the consolidation of democratic forces will be on the highway to realization.

One great difficulty presents itself in the previous traditions of the Co-operative Movement. Since its foundation it has kept aloof from party politics, and its leaders have consistently supported this policy. Though more recently the active members of the rank and file have been Labour in their sympathies, there is a considerable section who are Liberal or Conservative in sentiment. It is known that many prominent members view the new development with misgiving, on the ground that it may imperil the Co-operative Movement. Now the step has been taken there are two alternatives. Either the members of co-operative societies who are opposed to political action must be converted to the Movement's policy—which will not be accomplished in a day—or they must leave the Movement, in which case the co-operative societies will be financially weakened and the prosperity of the private trader increased. It may be that this would be offset by the moral strengthening of the societies through the secession of those who were bound to them chiefly by the cash nexus. It is probable, however, that a large number of co-operators will passively acquiesce in the new policy, whilst a considerable proportion will accept the new conditions with enthusiasm.

The convergence of the Co-operative, Trade Union, and political Labour Movements is one of the most significant tendencies of to-day. There will be many halts on the way and many difficulties to be overcome, many snags to be avoided, and many minor collisions to be averted. There will at times be both dissatisfaction and impatience. But those who believe that democracy must be the guiding principle and inspiration of the life of the community will never waver in their faith. They see in the ferment of to-day the emergence of a new unity of popular forces.

The Fate of the Education Bill.

THE announcement that the Government did not intend to proceed with the Education Bill came as a surprise to the general public. In many quarters there is little doubt that this event will be remembered against the Government, which has proved to be as uninterested in education as any of its predecessors have been. When the present Government came into office, the news went forth that a real live President of the Board of Education was to be appointed, and there was much rejoicing in the land. Mr. Fisher accepted the post amid great acclamation. It was generally believed that he had received orders to go ahead. His speech on the Education Estimates was universally applauded, and most people felt that education was about to come into its kingdom. The banishment of the Board of Education from Whitehall to South Kensington showed, however, that after all the Government cared very little about education. In the early days of August, Mr. Fisher introduced his Bill. It was received with considerable enthusiasm. Then the President of the Board of Education began his tour of the country.

In the meantime opposition was gathering from several quarters. The press reports notwithstanding, Mr. Fisher did not convert Lancashire. The cotton industry presents in an intensified form the opposition of a large number of employers to proposals which will reduce the supply of cheap labour. The class of people who thrive upon the employment of school children became indignant at the thought that boys and girls should be deprived of the fine, healthy, appetizing effects of delivering newspapers before breakfast, and bombarded members of Parliament with letters and postcards to this effect. Then

the local educational administrators discerned in the Bill sinister designs to undermine the powers of Local Authorities and to strengthen the authority of a bureaucratic Whitehall. Lastly, there were rumours of "a religious difficulty," and the distant rumbling of ancient controversies.

On Friday, Oct. 19, Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question, announced that he feared it would not be possible to pass the Education Bill this session. It was generally expected that the Bill would be carried through, otherwise there was no point in its introduction. On Aug. 11 *The Times* stated "on good authority" that "the Government have every intention of proceeding further with the Bill after the recess unless unexpected opposition makes it a controversial measure." We must conclude that the Government now regard the Education Bill as a "controversial measure." The plain fact of the matter appears to be that the Government, caring nothing for education, has surrendered to the critics of the Bill. The War Cabinet presumably agreed with the Bill, but in any case it was introduced as part of the Government's policy. When, however, a cloud of criticism appears on the horizon, the Government climbs down; and Mr. Fisher is left all forlorn. If education is as vital to the national welfare as electoral reform—and we believe it is—then the controversial character of the Bill is no reason for its withdrawal, for it is no more controversial than questions of political representation, upon which a large measure of agreement has been reached. The War Cabinet, utterly impervious to the claims of education, has given no opportunity of obtaining an agreed measure by discussion before the Bill was again brought before the House of Commons. It merely waves the Bill aside.

We are entitled to make these observations the more especially as in our columns we have criticized Mr. Fisher's Bill, partly because it did not go far enough and partly because in some respects it appeared to us to travel in a wrong direction. We do not, however, regard the withdrawal of the measure as altogether unfortunate. Though we should have accepted parts of it and asked for more, other parts, such as those referring to continuation classes, we should prefer to be the subject of further consideration. The advantage of the introduction of the Education Bill has been to stimulate interest and discussion, and there is now a slowly developing public opinion on education.

Whilst the unbelievers have been rallying their forces against the Bill, the Workers' Educational Association has doggedly pursued its way, asserting the need for its whole programme and gaining fresh adherents. The Trade Union and

Labour Movements have taken an increasing interest in educational affairs, and the new Co-operative Party is placing education on its programme. And whilst we may anticipate that those industrial and other interests opposed to further education will co-ordinate their forces, we may also be certain that educational opinion in popular movements will continue to grow. What we may term anti-educational interests will not increase in power; educational forces, on the other hand, will undoubtedly become stronger. The withdrawal of the present Bill, therefore, will give more time for the consolidation of the interests favourable to education.

We emphasize this point because we wish to make it clear that the failure of Mr. Fisher's Bill is not to be hailed as a victory for reaction. Rather does it clear the ground for a more comprehensive measure in the early future. Whether we succeed in obtaining a really satisfactory Bill depends upon how far the large volume of educational opinion in the country can be increased and made thoroughly effective. The Workers' Educational Association, the Trade Union and Labour Movements, the Co-operative and Adult School Movements, must present a solid and united front on the question of education. Public meetings, conferences, and study circles must be organized for the formulation of public opinion, and the sympathetic press must lend its support. If this work is done with thoroughness, and if an educational appeal is made on the right and proper grounds, then Mr. Fisher will next session have behind him a popular demand such as he himself would desire, and such as no Government could withstand.

We are not concerned for the present with the lines upon which a new Education Bill should proceed. In our view it should be predominantly a secondary education measure. In the meantime, we assume that Mr. Fisher will continue to give his attention to the supply of teachers and cognate questions, and that he will call into conference those who are anxious to support a large and comprehensive programme. It is clear that no time must be wasted, as it is imperative that there should be an Education Act on the Statute Book before peace returns. It would be nothing short of a grave crime if the War ended and our social organization was allowed to settle down without the great adjustments which are necessary if there are to be far-reaching educational developments during the present generation. We need, therefore, two things—active propaganda and a new and better Bill at an early date. The realization of our hopes regarding the latter depends upon the strength and intensity of the former. For our part, we are hopeful. The Education Bill is dead! Long live the Bill!

International Economic Relations.

II.—Economic Nationalism.

THE economic internationalism of the old Free Traders was based on two cardinal beliefs: that the breaking-down of tariff barriers between the nations would lead automatically, without any organized action by peoples and Governments, to a condition of universal peace, and that if one country set the example of Free Trade the rest would eventually follow.

Neither of these beliefs has stood the test of time. The belief in the necessarily beneficent influence of trade relationships arose, as we have seen, out of a view of human nature and motives which is now admitted by thinkers to be obsolete. The belief that the adoption of Free Trade by the United Kingdom in 1846 would be the prelude to its general adoption elsewhere has been similarly disappointed by the events of the last seventy years.

To what is this disappointment due? It is customary among advocates of Free Trade to attribute the revival of Protectionism either to the natural perversity of the unenlightened foreigner or to the undue influence of vested interests. But there have been other more ideal causes at work which deserve more attention than they have received. They spring out of the close relationship that subsists between economic development and national social policy, and can be best summed up under the comprehensive name of Economic Nationalism.

Universal Free Trade, like the Industrial Revolution, involves the division of labour. As the growth of the manufacturing industry resulted in the assignment of more specialized tasks to the individual workers, so the spread of Free Trade necessarily leads to the increasing specialization of production as between country and country. Each country, according to the Free Trade conception, was to develop those of its resources which were most needed by the world as a whole, the test of need being the price obtainable for them in the world's markets. This view of the economic programme before the world has never been better stated than in the following famous passage from Ricardo:—

"Under a system of perfectly free commerce, each country naturally devotes its capital and labour to such employments as are most beneficial to each. *This pursuit of universal advantage is admirably connected with the universal good of the whole.* By stimulating industry, by rewarding ingenuity, and by using most efficaciously the peculiar powers bestowed by nature, it distributes labour most effectively and most economically; while, by increasing the general mass of

production, it diffuses general benefit, and binds together, *by one common tie of interest and intercourse*, the universal society of nations throughout the civilized world. It is this principle which determines that wine shall be made in France and Portugal, that corn shall be grown in America and Poland, and that hardware and other goods shall be manufactured in England."

These words, and more especially the clauses we have italicized, show very clearly how it was that men like Cobden and Bright linked their belief in universal Free Trade with their enthusiasm for the cause of nationality. They applied the same philosophy of self-interest to both spheres. Just as they believed that, under Free Trade, the individual trader would be left unhindered to pursue his own self-interest, which would be "admirably connected with the universal good" of his nation, so they thought that, in a world of independent nations in which the principle of nationality had won acceptance, every nation would pursue its own self-interest, and that calculations of profit would determine the adoption of a Free Trade policy. They believed, that is, in what may be called "the economic nation," as a complement to the familiar "economic man" on whom their calculations were based. They expected every nation to use its liberty of action in economic matters for the purpose of increasing its wealth by the development of its most profitable resources.

That there was a very large measure of truth in this forecast can be seen at a glance by any one who cares to consult an ordinary textbook of economic geography. Good grain-growing countries, for instance, such as Canada and Roumania, rely largely for their prosperity upon cereal cultivation, just as a rich mineral country, like South Africa, depends on its gold and diamonds, and a rich pastoral country, like Australia, on its wool. To recount facts like these is to dwell on platitudes which are only worth recalling because they are often forgotten by over-sanguine believers in the supremacy of man over nature. Yet the fact remains that none of the young nationalities just mentioned has adopted a Free Trade policy, and that the same is true of practically every nation or self-governing community which has acquired control of its own fiscal policy in the course of the last seventy years. They have deliberately preferred to adopt policies different from what was expected of them as "economic nations."

Why have they done so? It is difficult to

give an exact answer to this question ; but the dominant motive has undoubtedly been one of national pride. A young and vigorous nation, placed in control of its own destiny, is apt to be filled above all else with the desire for self-assertion, with the wish to be recognized as a separate and self-respecting personality in the world of nations. Now, as the world is—or, at least, was before the present world-shortage of primary products temporarily reversed the balance—the production of foodstuffs and raw materials has always tended to be considered the work of inferior classes and peoples. The “ hewer of wood ” and the “ drawer of water ” have not been admitted into the best society, either nationally or internationally ; and the prejudice, for such it is, has been borne out by the conditions under which such production has often been carried on. Industrialization has, therefore, come to be regarded, both by classes and by peoples, as a step up in the social scale—a landmark on the road towards fuller self-realization and the winning of a greater measure of social or international esteem. Under a regime of Free Trade, for instance, Canada would, no doubt, have developed her cornlands more rapidly, and many Canadian farmers are fully aware that they are paying unduly high prices for agricultural implements. But it is not simply ignorance and bad logic, or the machinations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which have made Canada a Protectionist country. It was the sense that Canada was not a granary, but a nation, and that so long as she could be regarded as simply a humble and inferior member of a worldwide economic organism her national status was liable to be misunderstood.

It is easy for a blasé town-dweller, who knows what industrialism means at close quarters, to smile at such sentiments as provincial, and to preach sermons to the younger countries on the dignity and freedom of open-air life and the more elemental forms of production. He will not convince them. Few peoples can learn from one another without a dose of experience to enforce the lesson, and economic development is of all departments that in which nations seem most reluctant to profit by one another's mistakes. Moreover, the very contemplation of the evils to which excessive and uncontrolled industrialism has given rise in the older countries strengthens the case for Government interference with the free flow of natural economic forces, and so provides an unexpected argument for a Protective system. For tariff legislation has come to be regarded, at least in the British Dominions, not simply as a means of strengthening the national industries against foreign competition, but as the most convenient instrument for controlling and directing the social development of the country.

It will probably be admitted by most thoughtful people, in the light of recent events, that protective tariffs are a clumsy and unscientific instrument for achieving the social objects for which they are devised, and that able administrators, backed up by an enlightened electorate, could find other and better methods to take their place. So far as this country is concerned, we may reasonably expect to fight no more elections on this threadbare issue ; for both as a means of raising revenue and as a method of safeguarding vital industries the old-fashioned toll-bar methods of the tariff have been thoroughly discredited by our war-time experiments in direct taxation and the State control of commerce, industry, and agriculture. But the United Kingdom is not the world, and, internationally speaking, protective tariffs have too long a tradition of patriotic controversy behind them and are too convenient as a means of raising revenue for us to reckon on their disappearance. Moreover, as Naumann has lately pointed out in a cynical passage of his ‘ Central Europe,’ tariffs are always far more popular as a subject of debate in legislative assemblies than is warranted by their intrinsic importance, because they are one of the few matters of economic policy upon which a non-specialist can expatiate without too obvious an exposure of his deficiencies. Protection is therefore likely to remain a prominent weapon in the armoury of social policy, even in democratically governed countries, at least until the prevalence of adult education has altered the conditions under which popular government has hitherto been carried on.

It is for this reason—because of the intimate connexion between tariff legislation and social policy—that the definite adoption of Free Trade by the British Empire as a whole is not, and is not likely to become, a practical possibility. Still less, of course, is Free Trade likely to be enforced as a world-policy by any international or supernational authority. The same argument rules out the possibility of the adoption of tariff Protection, or, indeed, of any uniform fiscal programme, as a British Imperial policy. Common action, and even central action, there may be in other economic matters, such as conservation or the control of key industries, where economic policy shades off into the vague area described as “ defence ” ; but for the self-governing Dominions to give up their tariff-making powers to a central Parliament, or even to limit their freedom of action in tariff matters, would be for them to abandon control of one of the main engines of social policy. Tariff power means taxing power, the power, that is, to adjust the burden of taxation as between the different sections of the population ; and there is no right which the Dominion Parliaments and peoples

cherish more jealously than this. It is only necessary to look back to the record of the controversy of 1859, when the Canadian legislature first levied a duty on British imports, and successfully maintained it in the face of the protest of the Imperial Government. The statement made by the Canadian Government on that occasion stands on record as the unchallenged assertion of the fiscal independence of the Dominions. It is important enough to merit partial quotation:—

"The Government of Canada, acting for its legislature and people, cannot, through those feelings of deference which they owe to the Imperial authorities, in any way waive or diminish the right of the people of Canada to decide for themselves both as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed....Self-government would be utterly annihilated if the views of the Imperial Government were to be preferred to those of the people of Canada. It is therefore the duty of the Canadian legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they deem best, even if it should unfortunately happen to meet the disapproval of the Imperial Ministry. Her Majesty cannot be advised to disallow such Acts unless her advisers are prepared to assume the administration of the affairs of the Colony irrespective of the views of its inhabitants."

The controversy of 1859 thus raised a plain issue between self-government and Free Trade; and self-government came off victorious. Unless the omens are misleading, the same issue is likely to arise inside the British Commonwealth time after time, as an incident of the attainment of national maturity (or should it rather be called adolescence?) by the various communities which are still in the pre-Dominion stage of government. The Swadeshi movement in India, whether wise or unwise in its methods and demands, springs from the same causes to which reference has already been made in the case of Canada, and the recent adoption of a definitely protective duty on cotton goods by the Government of India undoubtedly marks a stage on the road to Indian self-government. The growth of self-government within the British Commonwealth, in fact, is likely to mean more customs barriers, not less, and this fact must be faced without misgivings by those who desire to see an increase in the commercial intercourse between nations, and believe that Free Trade is the best policy for the United Kingdom. Whether the Government of India, and the public opinion which its action placated, were well or badly advised, the fact that the House of Commons supported a measure contrary to the principles of a majority and to the interests of almost all its members is a remarkable tribute to the impartiality and consistency of British statesmanship.

One other aspect of Economic Nationalism is worth attention—the importance which it has assumed of recent years as a means of patriotic propaganda and agitation among oppressed peoples. In Central and South-Eastern Europe,

where the problem of nationality is acute, the striving for economic independence and industrial self-realization has assumed forms and dimensions unfamiliar to the common-sense economic men of happier communities. We are surprised when we are told that an Austrian Pole, in his desire to be clothed and shod with goods of Polish manufacture, will insist on buying the products of Russian Poland, in spite of the high customs barrier they have to cross, rather than acquiesce in West Austrian goods. But there is no doubt that propaganda of this kind, and the corresponding boycott, have had very considerable influence in furthering the Polish cause and promoting the unity and cohesion of the nation. The same is true of Bohemia, where the conflict between Czechs and Germans has been waged most fiercely in the economic domain. "Every trade," writes a German-Austrian observer who makes no secret of his Free Trade leanings,

"every undertaking, every single factory, is a scene of conflict, not a conflict waged purely on economic grounds, not carried on by *entrepreneurs* who are thinking only of the profits to be derived from their enterprises, but a national conflict in which the leaders are primarily politicians and literary men, the kind of men whom Renner* contemptuously calls 'non-economic.' And behind these leaders stand not only those who hope to draw profit from the changed conditions, but the serried ranks of the nation as a whole, which looks upon industrialization as a landmark on the road to national greatness and national prosperity. The autonomous administration in Bohemia takes part in this conflict both in the provincial areas and in the communes; so do the great national banks, savings banks, and co-operative societies, who in all their business dealings have regard not only for considerations of profit, but for the advancement of the nation to which they belong."

Facts like these show only too clearly how wide may be the gulf between nationalism and Free Trade, and how far the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe will have to travel before they are ripe, not for complete Free Trade, but even for the Customs Unions and other reasonable compromises so carefully thought out for them by detached British observers. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy has, indeed, established Free Trade between its component nationalities. Unlike the British Commonwealth, it has deliberately preferred Free Trade to national self-government. It is paying the price to-day in the restless hostility of its component peoples. "The common life of the two States," says the writer already quoted, "has been the most unfortunate conceivable, and that, not in spite of, but *just because of the Customs Union*." No better tribute could be paid to the wisdom of the British Government in allowing full scope to the Economic Nationalism of the self-governing Dominions.

* A leading Austrian-German Socialist writer.

Parliament and the People.

A Charter of Political Democracy.

THE chief political problem of the period after the War will be to establish the control of Parliament by the people and to reassert the control of the Government by Parliament. Clearly the first step needed, however, is to make the electorate synonymous with the adult population. The Representation of the People Bill admits women to the franchise, though with limitations which are not imposed on men. There can be no halting-place until men and women enjoy the franchise on absolutely equal terms. Moreover, the machinery for getting on the register should be simplified, and the qualifying period reduced to a minimum—say, three months. Further, though the ideal of “one vote, one value,” is desirable, fractional differences of value owing to variations in the size of different constituencies are negligible. Far more important is the ideal of “one voter, one value,” or, in other words, “one voter, one vote.” The new Bill has substituted dual voting for plural voting; the next step is the abolition of dual voting, for the right to the franchise depends not upon business interests or a University education, but upon membership of the community.

The House of Commons can by no stretch of imagination be regarded as really representative of the mass of people. It is predominantly plutocratic and professional, and the rank and file of the community are neither. So long as elections are costly, so long will mere wealth exert undue influence and virtually control the House of Commons. By no device, however, can a general election be conducted without considerable expense, though the provisions of the Representation of the People Bill do something to reduce the scale of expenditure which has prevailed in the past. But this is not sufficient: two further steps are needed. In the first place, the methods of conducting elections should be overhauled and the legitimate minimum activities associated with electioneering should be defined. For example, the ill-produced and worse-tempered cartoons which are so prominent a feature of contested elections might be forbidden, the number of meetings, except those in the open air, limited, and the kind and amount of literature circulated restricted within definite limits. In the second place, this necessary minimum of expenditure on elections should be paid by the State. As at present provided in the Bill with

regard to returning officers' fees, the costs would not be met unless a candidate obtained a certain number of votes. This would place a necessary check upon the merely frivolous nomination of candidates. The net effect of these proposals would be to widen the area of selection of candidates for Parliament and to diminish enormously the financial control of the party caucuses—a development which would tend to greater independence on the part of members.

Party funds, as almost everybody is now agreed, should be regularly published, together with the names of subscribers and the amounts of their donations. This would cut at the root of “payment for honours.” And if the granting of distinctions and titles is to continue—and we have no strong objection to this—at least hereditary titles might be abolished, and all honours conferred on the recommendation of a statutory non-political authority.

The question of the House of Lords is at present under consideration by a Conference presided over by Lord Bryce, on the plan of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. In the latter case the method was excellent; in the former it is, at the best, doubtful. There can be no compromise on the question of the authority of the House of Commons, and if the result of Lord Bryce's Conference is the recommendation of a compromise, a difficult situation will arise. There is a strong case to be made for a second House, as a revising chamber, with strictly limited powers of temporarily delaying legislation. The paraphernalia of popular election for it are not an essential of democratic government, so far as the House of “Lords” is concerned, as it would not initiate legislation or even modify Bills to any serious degree. The second chamber might be nominated, after each general election, by the House of Commons, members of the House of Commons being ineligible for appointment.

The steps we have suggested would make Parliament much more representative of the people, and would do something at least to secure the independence and authority of the House of Commons. But we must go further. In modern times the Cabinet has become extremely powerful, and government has passed into its hands. The House of Commons does not govern; its powers in practice are confined to acquiescing in government by the Cabinet—or in refusing to acquiesce. The latter event means, in general,

the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country—a course which rarely commends itself to the members. The fear of a general election and the power of the purse possessed by the party in office have succeeded in reducing the House of Commons to a tolerable degree of submission. The payment of election expenses by the State and the removal of the granting of rewards for public services from the hands of party leaders, as has been suggested above, would deprive the Cabinet of some part of its undue authority.

But these reforms in themselves are not sufficient. A strong Cabinet, after a period of office during which it had got out of touch with the House, might impose its policy on Parliament through the threat of a general election; for even if election expenses were paid the prospect of a general election would at least tend to undermine the judgment of the House. Now, with cheaper elections, one argument against shorter Parliaments is removed, and there is much to be said for shortening the term of office sufficiently to keep Parliament in much closer direct touch with the people. Moreover, if Governments had a shorter life the power of a Cabinet to dissolve Parliament could be dispensed with. Any question upon which the Government could not obtain the support of the House would on this plan be withdrawn. The Government would proceed with such of its measures as commanded approval, and those parts of its policy which had been strongly challenged in the Commons would presumably become the battleground of the next election.

The question arises as to the term for which Parliament should sit. We suggest that the period should be three years, and that at the same time the power to dissolve Parliament should be taken away from the Cabinet. After all—though the cases are not quite analogous—municipal and county councils are not dissolved by the will of the caucus which happens to be in power. It may be argued, however, that a grave difference might arise, the settlement of which could not be postponed until a general election a year or two years hence. In such circumstances it is obvious that some method of dealing with the situation would be needed. If the Cabinet and the House disagreed, nothing could prevent ministers from resigning their portfolios. Another Cabinet might, however, be formed. If this were impossible, then the House of Commons should be allowed, if there were a two-to-one vote in favour of such a course, to declare for a general election.

The policy we have outlined would need a volume to explain it fully, with all its implications. If there is to be an effective political democracy, that is to say, if the Government is to be respon-

sive to the wishes of the people and responsible to the people, then our creaking Parliamentary machinery needs to be overhauled. First, the electorate must coincide with the adult population, and the area of selection of representatives must be as wide as possible. Secondly, the House of Commons must be predominant in the State as the political legislative authority. Thirdly, the Cabinet must carry out the will of the elected House and be subordinate to it. To effect these ends we submit the skeleton of a programme, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. Adult suffrage; a three months' qualification and the abolition of dual voting.
2. Payment of all election expenses by the State.
3. Publicity of party funds, and a statutory non-political authority for the award of life honours for public services.
4. A revising second chamber.
5. Triennial Parliaments.
6. No dissolution of Parliament by the Cabinet.

This political charter, in conjunction with the proposals already made in favour of geographical and functional decentralization,* is indispensable to the realization of political democracy. The Representation of the People Bill, necessary as its proposals are, must not be regarded as a complete policy of political Reconstruction. Indeed, we would say that the Bill goes a very little way in the direction of a complete political democracy: it is but a link in a long chain. And if it be accepted without the complementary programme we have outlined, the people will be deluded into believing they possess powers that in fact are in the hands of the oligarchs.

Religion and Education.

“THE settlement of the religious question” is an old-established phrase. Behind it lies nearly a century of notorious history. In the present educational campaign speakers refer sorrowfully to the days when it evoked party passion and sectarian bitterness. They confess that neither religion nor education was the vital issue, and, promising amendment of life, turn hopefully to consider how the youth of our nation may be so nurtured and instructed that they may build up a better world than we have achieved.

Now that the tumult has ceased, it ought to be possible to inquire what has happened within the school walls while the battle has raged

* See ‘The Reconstruction of Political Machinery’ in *The Athenæum* for October.

without, for, as every one knows, the schools have rarely been touched by the controversy. In this country we have always vaguely believed in a religious basis for education. The promoters of popular education in the nineteenth century were either desirous of extending the influence of their own particular tenets, or, having been bred in the ancient Public Schools, or Grammar Schools, they accepted religious teaching and observance of some kind as an integral part of schooling. In the present educational renaissance we speak little of the place of religion, and advisedly so, for the record of our past mistakes may well shame us into thinking much on the subject before we speak. Religion and education are, however, the two highest concerns of man, and thought must ever be playing around them and their connexion with one another. There are many hopeful signs that, when discussion does emerge, its scope will be very different from that of the old controversies, and that many discoveries of spiritual import will have been made.

Surely, in the first place, we shall have rediscovered for our own day their essential connexion. "God made man in His own image." Education strives to develop the image of God in all men. Religion turns to God, and then recognizes His image reflected in all His children. The spiritualization of the world is their joint work. Divided, each must be enfeebled. Secularism and materialism ever lurk in wait for the opportunity to attack, for united religion and education are irresistible. We can now easily see that there was little organic connexion between the two at the very period when their names were most frequently coupled. Moreover, we begin to perceive the danger of their disunion—the danger of a materialistic world, in which the divinity of man is denied, and with it his freedom, and his worth is reckoned in terms not of mind and spirit, but of productive power.

At the present time there are currents of thought which point the way towards a more comprehensive vision. One such current flows through the Workers' Educational Association. "We want to help," writes the Secretary in his preface to their manifesto, "in establishing a national system of education that will foster the great human qualities of courage, endurance, intelligence, initiative, self-reliance, self-discipline, and devotion to duty.... To set free the human spirit is the task to which the W.E.A. has set its hand." Undoubtedly danger is to be feared from the exponents of premature specialization, and from the advocates of a technical or commercial instruction, which would serve the ends of employers rather than develop the "great human qualities." Trade and commercial interests are well organized, and compel a hearing. The narrow issue is always easily won. The larger

vision, human freedom and development, by its very comprehensiveness dazzles its defenders, who find it difficult to rally all the forces at their command. Yet, semi-inarticulate and vague though it is, the belief is spreading that there is such a thing as human excellence, apart from the trained ability to perform justly any particular office, and that the first aim of education is to develop that excellence. But is not this belief the only foundation on which religious teaching can rest? Is not the pursuit of beauty, love, and truth the great objective of fully developed human excellence? And is it not also inseparable from all true religion? Beauty is embodied in infinite variety, love is found in differing forms of fellowship, truth is entwined wherever freedom stirs, but behind all these varied manifestations lie the common ends. If we do indeed worship a God of Beauty, Love, and Truth, how is it that our differences have loomed so large? If the essential connexion between religion and education can be rediscovered and reinterpreted, there can be no controversy between those who work for these great ends.

How has it fared, meanwhile, within the schools, where religious instruction in the large majority of cases has been peacefully given from 9 to 9.30 every morning for the last half-century or so? Has Christianity been made lovable and interesting to children? The Bible has been the basis of the teaching. Is it known and loved? Read with interest and insight? Has Erasmus's wish come true?—"I long that the husbandman should sing portions of the Scripture to himself as he follows the plough, that the weaver should hum them to the tune of his shuttle, that the traveller should beguile with their stories the tedium of his journey." Do we indeed recognize the Bible in this description: a book of song and story appealing straight to the interests and tastes of the simplest? In his survey of the possibility of a religious revival at the front, an experienced army chaplain* gives the current conception of the Bible as one of the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of any definite movement towards organized religion. It is not only that Jonah's whale, Moses's rod, Achan's sin, and isolated stories of the wonder type appear to be the most abiding memories, but there is also a heavy sense of boredom. The daily use of the Bible in childhood has not engendered familiarity, and has too often bred contempt. Army chaplains everywhere are now proclaiming, what those familiar with the results of religious instruction in elementary schools have long known, that the great mass of people

* 'Thoughts on Religion from the Front,' by the Rev. Neville S. Talbot.

grow to maturity with the religious outlook of children, and without any real understanding of what Christianity means. We have, further, been reflecting of late that we are not a Christian nation. Our social and industrial standards are for the most part anti-Christian, though often a veneer of our peculiar brand of hypocrisy hides the fact from our eyes. Our national life, and our international relationships, have hardly been touched by Christian influences. At the same time we have begun to see that the Christian standards of life are the only desirable standards. Love, self-sacrifice, and service can alone make a world in which we care to live. We have seen flashes of a world dominated by the religion of power, and have recoiled in terror.

Soon, then, we shall be asking ourselves seriously, How is it with the religious instruction of the great mass of our children? How is it that it has not done more in the past to attract the nation to Christianity? The first cause of failure we may easily find in the isolation with which the whole subject has been too often regarded. Religion is too fundamental a thing in man's nature for it to be nurtured and developed as a thing apart. Religious teaching is only fruitful when the whole of education is in the broad sense religious. Children cannot be taught to follow love, beauty, and truth in half-an-hour's daily lesson; the whole of their education must be directed towards that end. They will not conceive of the business of life as pursued *ad maiorem Dei gloriam* if they are being sharpened into efficient little instruments of production, or if the love of learning for its own sake is replaced by the necessity for showing quick returns. If we wish the children to have "definite" Christian instruction, we must rediscover the inherent connexion between religion and education, for the attempt to keep them apart is destructive of each. Is the average school, then, a Christian community, where the daily half-hour's instruction may be acted upon and illustrated? Are the ordinary disciplinary methods, the kind of rewards and punishments given, the insistence on individual self-dependence, distinctively Christian? Do they not frequently inculcate the gospel of getting on, rather than that of service, and appeal to fear rather than love? Now "ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

We might invent a syllabus of instruction which would win the enthusiastic assent of all denominations, and yet be as far from our objective as we are at present. The scope of religious instruction is limited. A man's faith is built up experimentally out of his reflection and his experience. It is the outcome of a long testing and sifting process. He cannot come to faith except through the experiences of life. But there must first be assumptions to verify,

ideas to investigate; a venture must in the first instance be made, or no discoveries will follow. In a simple way this is true also of children. Religious instruction may impart ideas that may give a right direction to the spiritual life. But "deprive not the child of the sacred right of discovery." He must test these ideas for himself. If he cannot do so he will shed them in healthy reaction, or stagnate into an unhealthy priggishness.

A second cause for failure has been directly contributed by those controversialists who fought ostensibly to promote religious teaching. It was necessary that the syllabus of instruction given in any school should be drawn up by authority, and, once drawn up, should not be altered. Many of the syllabuses now prescribed are at least fifteen or twenty years old, and are often modelled on those in use at a still earlier period. Individual schools may wish for changes, but in the interests of peace none may be permitted. It is otherwise with the syllabuses in geography, or history, or arithmetic. These are frequently changed. They are the subject of eager discussion at staff meetings, or of consultation between the head teacher and the inspectors. New ideas are grafted on to old ones, and sometimes a revolution in subject-matter, or in treatment, is carried through by an ardent reformer. But the religious instruction syllabus is sacrosanct. Lapped round by silence, lest the passions of the world outside should be aroused, it slowly settles into apathy. Change and discussion are essential to teaching of any kind. Without them the life in it must languish, and teaching without life ceases to be part of education, and becomes the best instrument ever forged for blunting the mind of youth. Above all, religious teaching must have life in it, or it will lead at the most to mere formalism. If we cannot secure opportunity for life and freedom in the teaching, it is idle to consider what we shall teach, for we may be sure that nothing of real worth will be learnt. We know that the pursuit of freedom demands our highest powers, that it is inseparable from the search for truth and the practice of love. We shall, then, not expect easily to succeed, by devising once for all some acceptable scheme or formula. We must realize that directly we consider a religious question "settled," the life may go out of it. Directly thought and discussion are withdrawn, stagnation sets in. "Settlement" is a misleading aim.

A third cause of failure may be found in the premature ending of nearly all our religious teaching. It ceases just as the critical age of adolescence approaches. Now adolescence is the age of spiritual awakening. The religious consciousness then becomes first active, and the finer emotions of love and self-sacrifice develop. At

present boys and girls are left to face, without help or guidance, the first questioning of their childish ideas. Moral scepticism and discouragement often result; hope and aspiration are blighted in the chilling atmosphere of workshop or office. The value of a wise and liberal religious teaching during adolescence cannot be exaggerated. Not only does the absence of it result in an immense waste of spiritual force, but the temptation to crowd into the teaching of the children before 14 much that can only be assimilated later has continually proved overwhelming. One of the greatest evils of our present system is the constant attempt to introduce children to ideas far beyond their years.

Thus, quite apart from the content of our teaching, there are serious initial problems to be faced. One of the greatest mistakes of the past has been the settlement of what has actually to be taught by those who had no intention themselves of teaching it, and no real contact with children's minds. The revision of existing schemes of instruction must be undertaken and must be thorough, but such reconstruction must proceed within the schools, and the material must be examined in the light of the child's powers, and not subordinated to the knowledge of the grown man. The revision will be difficult, for the task of presenting Christianity to children has never been honestly faced, but there are the happiest auguries for it. The children of Galilee and Jerusalem were instinctively attracted to Christ, and if those "who profess and call themselves Christians" cannot present their faith in a form attractive to children, they are surely not true to the spirit of their Master. The prescribed syllabuses now in use, far from bringing little ones to Christ, must have "forbidden" many. The improvement of the content and methods of our religious instruction is dependent on a spiritual awakening in the Churches at large. Christianity needs to be interpreted to the modern world in terms which all men can understand. To obtain a living grasp upon its truth we must, we are told, "become as little children." If we can so become, shall we not then know what to say to little children and how best to say it?

It is sometimes urged in excuse of our failures that the difficulties of our age are greater than those of the past, since we have become uncertain as to the exact formulæ in which to express our faith. The authenticity of the various books of the Bible, and the validity of the facts they relate, have been called in question, and we cannot appeal, as men once appealed, to final dogmas and definitions. Precision and certainty are required when dealing with young people, it is said, and our knowledge lacks the finality that gives confidence and driving force. Surely this com-

plaint misses the essential characteristics of Christian teaching. There is no blessing in the New Testament for intellectual security, it would be incompatible with the hunger and thirst after righteousness. The parable, by which Christ taught men, does not close a question, but takes it and gives it larger scope and a deeper meaning. "What first I guessed as points I now knew stars." If we had reached finality of intellectual statement and definition, we should have lost religion. Our present ferment is, could we but grasp it, our great opportunity in education. We are being driven back to a juster conception of what constitutes the Christian life. It should not be our temptation to make precision in definition and dogma our aim, or to speak much of metaphysical speculation and historical probability. We must make a Christian education primarily a practical call to love and service. Just such a call the young boy or girl can understand. Abstract thought is unnatural to his age and temper, but action is his very being. Devotion to a Person through life and death will claim him, but an ordered system of knowledge will leave him cold.

The State and Industry.

THERE are many pressing problems of industry which must be dealt with at the end of the War and for which plans must be prepared well in advance. Demobilization, the restoration of trade union rules, and so forth, whilst they have a great bearing upon the future of industry, are predominantly problems of the transition period. These we propose to leave aside, and to consider the larger questions of Industrial Reconstruction.

The lines upon which Industrial Reconstruction should proceed depend upon the kind of economic system which is desired. We may recognize at the outset that any attempt to patch up the old order permanently is doomed to failure for two reasons. In the first place, events have moved too rapidly during the War to enable us to re-establish the old system. In the second place, even if it were possible, the slowly gathering forces of organized Labour would beat it down.

But the growth of a new order will be beset with difficulties, the chief of which centre in old-time prejudices. The War has, of course, opened people's eyes to realities, but it is almost too much to expect that the present generation will throw off entirely the tyranny of its assumptions—that workpeople are an inferior order, that industry exists to make a living or a fortune by, and that wealth is the main element in welfare.

The impedimenta of the old regime will also hamper future developments, and the possibility of something approximating to national nervous exhaustion may lead people temporarily to put up with what is, rather than to ask for what might be. At the same time, the transference of industry from a war footing to a peace footing will offer opportunities for changes of a far-reaching character which will not recur when the system has crystallized itself into new shapes. It is during the transition period—or earlier in some cases—that the new foundations should be laid.

The industrial system should openly recognize that it exists to supply public needs, and not primarily for the purposes of private gain. The public on this view has, therefore, a right to determine the conditions under which any industry or branch of commerce shall continue to exist. It is not sufficient, for example, that it does a large foreign trade or provides motor-cars for a small number of managing directors and large investors, if at the same time a quarter of a million people, say, are badly paid and in a state of sullen revolt and chronic discontent, and, in consequence, ineffective as citizens. Two things may rightly be claimed from the industrial system of the immediate future. It should supply the kind, quantity, and quality of commodities and services needed by the community; and those engaged in their production should be assured of the essentials of civilized life—*e.g.*, adequate pay, adequate leisure, humane conditions, security of tenure, and responsibilities regarding the conduct and control of industry.

The first may be attained by public ownership or control, or by the regulation of privately owned industrial enterprises. The second may be reached by the development of trade unionism, and, where necessary, by legislation enforcing minimum standards. It is clear that there is no royal road in these two directions. At the bottom the aim is the growth of a new outlook upon industrial problems, and the subordination of industry to the wider interests of society—by no means an easy task in view of the extent to which in the past industrial considerations have dominated society. We need to democratize industry—a process which is twofold. In the first place, we must endeavour to bring industry as a whole more under the control of the community, and secondly, we must democratize each individual industry by bringing it under the control of those who are engaged in it. It must be recognized, however, that the creation of a new kind of industrial economy is a matter of time. Only a minority of people have any clear conception of industrial possibilities. We are, therefore, compelled to carve our way with such weapons as we possess.

During the War the State has assumed the direction of the railways and the coal-mines. Neither service, however, has been nationalized in the sense that it has passed into State ownership. The position is anomalous; in both cases there appears to be something in the nature of a partnership between the State and private capitalism, which can hardly be considered a satisfactory final solution. One of two courses may be adopted. The mines and railways may revert to private control, under safeguards and with arrangements for the association of the trade unions with the general management of the industry, or they may be nationalized and their management vested in a body representing the workers (manual, clerical, and administrative) and the State. Those who believe that economic gain is the overpowering human motive will naturally favour reversion to private management. On the other hand, those who believe that other motives are at least as powerful, or that, given the opportunity, they would become so, will throw their weight on the side of nationalization, especially in view of the important position coal-mines and railways occupy in the economic system.

The history of the railways in the past does nothing to give confidence in those responsible for their management. Wasteful competition between the various companies on the one hand, and a dog-in-the-manger policy towards other transport services, such as canals, on the other, have been injurious both to industry and the community generally. The fantastic confusion of the thousands of freight rates has certainly hampered British industry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted that State control has been financially successful. After the War both manufacturing industry and agriculture will require a well co-ordinated and well distributed system of transport, including not only railways, but motor and water transport. It is unlikely, if we judge from the past, that the railway companies will satisfy the new requirements. Consequently, many who would not support a policy of wholesale nationalization will be found to support the national ownership of railways and canals, and local ownership of the subsidiary transport services.

Coal-mining is a key industry in the sense that it provides the chief motive power of the manufacturing and transport systems, whilst the coal-tar products are as important for the manufacture of dyestuffs as they are for the manufacture of high explosives. The scheme of distribution of coal published in the press by the Coal Controller—which shortage of labour and transport has rendered it difficult to put into operation—seems to show that in the past there has been considerable wastage owing to the unnecessary transport

of coal. In the immediate future the public will need to consider whether it prefers private ownership, and, if so, whether it can coerce the organized mine-workers into accepting it. As in the case of transport, many people, unmoved by cries of Socialism, will support the nationalization of the coal-mines.

Space forbids a full treatment of the pros and cons of the complicated question of national ownership as applied to transport and coal-mines. We believe, however, that a co-ordinated and efficient system of transport and a co-ordinated coal-mining service would together work a revolution in industry, and render much easier the difficult task of adapting our various trades to the new conditions of peace.

Local Authorities must also be considered. Powers might be given which would allow them, if they chose, to embark on industrial enterprises. They might be allowed to lease and work coal-mines, to purchase stone quarries or brickfields to supply the materials for their housing requirements, to farm land, or to buy and lease out land for cultivation. There are many opportunities for the development of municipal services, and there is little doubt that local public bodies might exert a considerable influence on industrial policy in the period after the War, in establishing new traditions and new conditions of service. Similarly the State, as a large consumer of commodities, might, through the conditions attached to its orders, establish new standards in industry.

There is a tendency to single out for special treatment what are called "key industries," these being industries supplying at the present time commodities which it is believed will in the future be required in war. Assuming the existence and importance of "key industries," it is open to question whether resort to a tariff really meets the situation, if it puts a premium on relative inefficiency or makes profits at the public expense for private manufacturers. Such fundamental industries have greater claims to be national services than the Post Office, and as great a claim as the Navy. If nationalization is not practicable, then it is desirable—as is done in the case of gas companies—to institute a system whereby rising profits must be diminished by lowering prices, and whereby the industry in question is subject to strict regulation and supervision by the State. "Key industries," which are said to be of vital value to the community, cannot be expected to have all the advantages of private industry.

Careful consideration should also be given to the experience of the War with regard to Government control of raw materials and the regulation of prices. On both these heads there is, of course, a considerable amount of criticism, much of which can scarcely be regarded as disinterested.

It is clear that some kind of control of raw supplies will be essential at the end of the War. In the case of some materials there will be a shortage, and a scramble for the stocks available would lead to excessively high prices, which would place the richest firms at a great advantage. Not only so, but shipping will be limited, and to allow the shipowners to import such materials as would pay them best might easily lead to a famine of essential raw materials and fairly considerable supply of less essential articles, with disastrous consequences to industry and the community at large. During the transition period the difficulties of the situation will, therefore, inevitably demand the continuance of State control over raw materials.

It is not unlikely that most manufacturers—whatever the precise method of control adopted—will resent it. Their outlook is narrow and individualistic, and they are slow to realize the larger questions of industrial policy and organization. But the consuming public has a right to be heard in this matter. The subject bristles with difficulties, but it is not unreasonable to believe that upon the experience of the War an effective system of State control of raw materials could be established. The purchase of raw supplies would then be conducted on the largest possible scale by a commission of experts familiar with the needs of the industry concerned.

It will not be surprising if the consuming public also urges the regulation of prices. This will entail much greater publicity than we have had in industry in the past—a reform which in itself would be a great gain. It is difficult to see how the consumer is to be protected from rings and syndicates apart from some system of State supervision of prices, which would do much towards putting the emphasis on economy of production instead of higher prices. The greater gains would then go to those *entrepreneurs* who were devoting themselves to improved organization and methods rather than to the clumsy weapon of extorting increased figures.

In this article we have confined ourselves to outlining in the briefest possible fashion a number of admittedly controversial proposals regarding the relations between the State and industry after the War. The transport system and coal-mines, we propose, should be nationalized, and municipal services developed. "Key industries" should also pass into public ownership or, in the alternative, be under strict State regulation. In the staple industries, at least, we see possibilities of national advantage in the continued control of raw materials and the regulation of prices. On another occasion we propose to deal with certain other aspects of Industrial Reconstruction.

Rural Education.

II.—Buildings, Equipment, and Staffing of Rural Elementary Schools.

NOT even the question of staffing the rural elementary school is more fundamental than that of providing a suitable building for it. The shortcomings of the majority of the present buildings would probably astonish one accustomed to seeing only the large modern town school. There is an immense gulf between the ordinary country school and the school built in accordance with the Board of Education's regulations for the building of new schools. Most country schools still occupy the buildings provided by the National Society fifty, sixty, seventy years ago. Since those days sanitary inspection has been instituted and something has been done to improve the hygienic standards of the schools. In most cases the old buildings are now as efficient as they can be made, but they still remain far from creditable. The truth is that the buildings are fundamentally incapable of decently housing a school, and it is time that they ceased to be used for the purpose. In towns there is hardly a single elementary school now in use that was built at the same period as so many rural schools, and though conditions in the country change less and dangers from bad schools are less acute, as the number of children is smaller, the same principle applies to them.

At the time of the great activity of the societies for providing elementary education the science of building schools had not been formulated; and consequently we cannot attach blame to individuals. In spite of many improvements the old schools remain draughty, stuffy, dusty, and cold. The windows are wrongly placed. The doors are often "church doors," which are much too large and do not fit perfectly; the flooring is of the wrong kind—of soft old boards which are eternally dusty in spite of the best efforts; and they are still heated by open fires or stoves, which however well-stoked are quite inadequate. Another great defect is the very poor provision of cloakrooms. These are generally the lobbies of the school—you open the school door and find yourself in the middle of the boys' or girls' cloakroom. The space is inadequate and the position unhealthy; such miserable provision as there is for the children to wash themselves is made among the clothes; the sight is untidy and

unpleasant, not one that should be obtruded on the eyes of a child every time he goes in and out. Sometimes there is an objectionable smell arising from old and worn clothes, which should not hang about the doors by which the school is entered.

The actual size of the buildings is usually in theory adequate to the number of children, the continual decrease in village population ensuring this, but very frequently two teachers have to work in one room still, with only a very small space between their respective classes. If anything were to be gained by it, one could write more feelingly on the subject of these barns called schools; they often cannot be made to look tidy, let alone bright and clean; in winter it is well-nigh impossible to keep the children on the back row or at the "other end" of the room warm, while those too near the fire (or American stove) are too hot to be energetic. The lack of a classroom for each teacher is in itself a full condemnation. (It will be remembered that in a very small school one teacher is responsible for more than one class, so that three or four rooms would generally be sufficient.) But the defects are fully recognized by very many of the responsible people most concerned, and the problem is not the advertisement but the rectification of the defects of the rural school buildings. If any reader is curious about how this is to be done in technical detail, he has only to read that very pleasing document, the Board's 'Building Regulations for Public Elementary Schools,' published in 1914. This will enable him to imagine a very serviceable and inhabitable, though not luxurious, school. He will find that the regulations are never modified with a view to the necessities of very small schools, but, as we shall see, it is doubtful whether the small school of the present type can ever in practice be really efficient. This question of the organization of rural education must be answered before much can be said on the types of school buildings desirable for villages.

To return to the problem of the moment, the village school buildings generally belong, of course, to the Church of England; in the vast majority of cases it is quite impossible, for financial reasons, for managers to dream of replacing them. In

some cases they have been unable to meet the cost of making even the alterations necessary to bring their school up to the Board's standards; loss of grant has been threatened, and the Local Education Authority has stepped in and built a new school. Hence in a small minority of villages you may find a building attractive without, and bright, airy, and warm within. There is the question as to whether it is better in principle that the buildings should belong to the Church or to the public, though it is not a question that can be raised without exciting bitter controversy. It is an indisputable fact, however, that the poverty of the Church as the proprietor of school buildings is a great practical difficulty, and retards progress very materially. In this case the Church plays the part of the dog in the manger. It cannot improve or rebuild the school itself, nor will it step aside and let others. Frequently suggestions for the improvement of the curriculum or organization of a school involve the building of new rooms. There may, for instance, be a need for extra rooms for manual work, for dining, or for the accommodation of continuation classes of older children. The managers cannot build for lack of funds, and the Local Authority will not put up buildings on the school ground which would be virtually handed over to the managers as a gift.

The problem is then, generally speaking, how to provide new buildings without unsympathetically interfering with the rights of present proprietors or the customs of the village. The simplest way would be for the Government to raise the standard with regard to buildings and for sanitary inspection to become more rigorous. More schools would be condemned, and the Local Authority would build new ones. The kind of new school to be built depends on the solution of the broader problems of rural education. There is little doubt that most enthusiasts would like to see the principle of consolidation of rural schools adopted, and if central schools for upper classes became the rule, new schools could be built at a minimum expenditure. The old schools might possibly continue to be used for the education of the younger children, and as it is usually the upper classes who suffer most in inferior buildings—since separate classrooms, where they exist, are generally used by the lower classes—this principle would certainly work well in the matter of buildings. It has the advantage also that while any proceeding that tended to put totally out of use a great number of village schools, or to necessitate young children being conveyed any distance to school, would lead to much misunderstanding and opposition, there is little likelihood of serious opposition to central schools for older pupils. In counties where these have been (very tentatively and modestly) tried

they have been gratefully accepted by a good many parents. Bolder and more numerous experiments on these lines should popularize the central school. The very sight of an attractive school building would be a revelation to country parents and scholars, and in time the new and efficient school would become popular without over-much compulsion. The question of consolidation will be dealt with at length later, but it is hardly trespass to point out that this principle gradually and tactfully applied might prevent the rural public from supposing that effective control over education is passing from local hands.

A building provided, the equipment of a school is a comparatively simple matter. For most subjects the best equipment is a resourceful teacher who has a right to draw on the public bank to a reasonable extent. There is no ideal standard equipment, and the principles of the supply of material to schools are well understood by the authorities, so that one need say little on this subject. Great improvements have been effected in the last ten or fifteen years. For instance, the old style of desk, accommodating four or five children, and none too well related to child physiology, has been almost eliminated; cupboards and cutting-out tables for sewing are being provided, with small tables and chairs for infants' classrooms; and where schools are of moderate size, there seems no difficulty in providing the necessary utensils and implements for cooking and gardening, which are now being more widely taught. But in the case of music the elementary principle, that proper material should be provided for essential subjects, is not yet applied. It is an ironical comment on the state of society that while all middle-class families, of no matter how few individuals, must have their pianos, these instruments are not yet provided—not even the cheap kind made for schools—for the school where the children of the whole village are taught. Neither are sewing-machines generally obtainable. It has to be borne in mind that serious deficiencies in the equipment of schools are often filled by private enterprise. Pianos, and so on, are bought with the proceeds of entertainments organized by the teachers, who ought not to be reduced to this—often very unsuitable—method of raising money. Training in singing and dancing is a fundamental need, and should be provided for out of public funds.

The need for books other than textbooks has been admirably met in several counties, both in England and Scotland, by means of circulating libraries. Some of these have been largely financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. The management of them varies in detail, but, following the American village-library plan, a

box of books is generally sent to certain chosen village schools and kept there for a period of about three months. The books are read by the school children and their parents and friends, as the circulation is not limited to the children. Many schemes for village libraries have proved bitter failures, but a library managed by the Local Education Authority, able to buy a good variety of books and sure of a permanent secretary in the local schoolmaster, and of at least a small reading public in the school children, is certain of success. It is only fair to say that the Carnegie libraries were not the first set up by Local Authorities. Other permanent collections of books for the use of teachers and other villagers have prospered and done good. These circulating libraries are not luxuries, they are indispensable. Every county should have one, and every village school should share it. It seems most probable that the village schools will remain the most economical means of supplying small communities with the largest possible variety of books. All the sciences and arts can be represented in them, and one of their special functions should be to satisfy and train the children's love for pictures by means of beautifully illustrated books and portfolios of good prints.

The problem of staffing country schools is one of great difficulty. Never throughout the history of elementary education has the rural school been provided with an adequate staff of qualified teachers; of late years, even before the War, the difficulty of finding teachers had been more acute because of the raising of the standard of the staff in other schools. The problem of finding the teacher is harder in the case of assistants than in that of head teachers, while, contrary to the rule in the profession, suitable male head teachers have been easier to find than female. This is a statement that may be questioned, but it has a good deal of reason on its side. A married schoolmaster from the town has inducements to retire to the country, where, if his salary is not much higher than as an assistant in the town, it is worth more; his wife and children have, in some ways, a more attractive home; he himself, if he has good luck and is interested in country pursuits, may fill a respected position and take a share in the varied and interesting public work that a fair-sized village almost always affords a man in its friendly societies, its parish and rural district councils, horticultural, agricultural, or co-operative societies. Few of these possibilities exist for the single woman; suitable lodgings in a very small village are non-existent, and it is a mistake to suppose that where they exist they are necessarily cheap. Public work is less open to a woman, she generally has no family circle, and she is less likely to find congenial friends than a man. In addition to these

disadvantages she is only allowed to become head of a very small school, and her work is proportionately less absorbing and less remunerative. Both men and women who enter country schools are rarely able to leave for work in town schools. The only advancement possible is removal to a rather larger country school. Mr. Bolton King, in a recent pamphlet analysing the reasons for the reluctance of teachers to take up rural work, says emphatically that salaries are not the crux of the matter, and he is undoubtedly right. The statistics of teachers' salaries are now common knowledge and need hardly be restated here. Country teachers, however, suffer specially in one or two ways. A head teacher is paid, as is usual, according to the number of children in the school, but as the population of villages is still steadily decreasing a perfectly efficient schoolmaster frequently finds his salary growing less year by year. Prospects for women are still poorer than for men, and there is a shocking difference between salaries offered to men and women for the same work and the same qualifications. While a male head teacher can earn roughly, under improved war-time scales, in the largest country schools about 260*l.*, a woman in the same case earns about 170*l.*; the maxima for collegiate certificated assistant teachers are respectively about 150*l.* and 115*l.*

Remedies for the inadequacy of the staffing of the schools must come under two heads. We need more teachers and more suitable teachers. The supply of teachers will be inadequate so long as country life remains as unattractive as it is at present. Only a general quickening of rural life can affect this, and so the broadest aspect of this problem is too large to be dealt with here. But short of this great solution the matter may be considerably mitigated by enlarging the scope of the teacher's work and by removing his isolation. The former means of improvement is bound up with the general progress of education. The provision of rural central continuation schools would increase the variety of rural work, and offer as interesting a future as any in the profession, while the establishment of consolidated rural schools would revolutionize the life of the teacher. These schools would offer him a goal for reasonable ambition, and, demanding larger staffs, they would automatically provide the teacher with the congenial society that is so painfully lacking.

Remedies on a smaller scale are the raising of salaries and the opening of headships of larger schools to women. The latter course would probably be somewhat unpopular in the villages, but it would be an act of justice to women teachers, and would in some degree tempt more and better women to the country service. The argument against it is that a woman cannot teach boys to

the age of 13 or 14 because she cannot administer corporal punishment ; this argument was forcible enough in the early days of elementary education, but the conditions it referred to are becoming obsolete. Young children do not now object to education as such, and even if there lingers a trace of such an objection, parental co-operation could remove it. Another minor means of palliation from which a good deal is hoped is the reinstatement of the rural pupil-teacher. For some time past the teaching profession has been almost closed to the rural child by the unforeseen action of the Board's regulations forbidding the employment of pupil-teachers under the age of 16. Scholarships did not meet the need of the country, as maintenance grants were not sufficient to pay for a child's board and lodging, and the teaching profession was recruited from among town boys and girls, who naturally did not wish for a country life and made unsuitable teachers for the country. There is now a distinction between town and country ; if special provision is made for their education, country children can become pupil-teachers at the age of 14. These recruits will be somewhat less reluctant to teach in the country than others, no doubt, but it remains to be seen how many will return thither after their college life. The profession generally will profit from this source, but the system is not genuinely satisfactory as it is almost impossible to provide them with a first-rate education if they are few. If they are numerous, there is a plain case for the establishment of a central school.

The unenlightened attitude of local managers, the unsuitability of school buildings, the social isolation of the village teacher, the cramped quarters dignified by the name of a school-house, are symptoms of our thoughtlessness with regard to rural education. Better schools and equipment there must be, and a realization of the opportunities and responsibilities of the teacher in the village school.

The Y.M.C.A. and the Needs of the English Village.

SIR ARTHUR YAPP'S declaration that the Y.M.C.A. intends, after the War is over, to take up the task of providing recreation rooms in country villages, is a piece of good news which will be fully appreciated by all who understand the needs of English village life, and by every one who has first-hand experience of the splendid work which the Y.M.C.A. has accomplished for the troops.

In many villages the young men have no place where they can meet on a winter's evening,

unless they are prepared to undergo the expense of an evening in the public-house ; and the public-houses tend to be monopolized by the old men and the farmers, while the prevalence of teetotalism among the younger villagers is an additional reason for the establishment of recreation rooms. The fact that the cottages are too small as a rule for the grown-up son to ask his friends home for a game of whist, or even for a smoke and talk by the fireside, increases the urgency of the need ; and a curious and doleful symptom of that need may often be seen in the bands of youths who gather of an evening at the local railway station as the only place where warmth and shelter and social intercourse can be obtained. It was an insistent problem before the War ; but it simply must be solved in the near future if the young soldiers are to be attracted back to the villages. In the camps, thanks largely to the Y.M.C.A. and kindred organizations, they have been well provided for ; and the new luxury of comfortable social intercourse will be demanded in the future as a necessity of life. It is not merely a question of amusement. In agriculture men work alone or almost alone for days on end ; and social intercourse in the evening is necessary if the agricultural labourers are to be sociable people, capable of combination and of the trustful give-and-take of civilized social life. It is almost possible to pick out the villages which have a good reading-room by the frank and easy manners and the friendly spirit of the youths who live there.

The need is great, and the Y.M.C.A. has shown its capacity for meeting great needs in a large-minded and statesmanlike spirit. From the shores of the North Sea to the plains of India it has proved its worth. Everywhere it has been prompt to seize the opportunity of the hour. Everywhere it has been efficient and adaptable. By its work for the village in the period of Reconstruction it will show whether or not it is fitted to remain, what it has become during the War, a great English institution. For the problem of the village differs in many ways from the problem of the camp ; and the work of providing village recreation rooms will test the adaptability and vitality of the Y.M.C.A. It has created a splendid tradition ; and the danger is that it may be overweighted by that tradition, and may sacrifice to its maintenance the precious quality of adaptability without which all the work would have been in vain.

If a long residence in an English village and a fairly intimate experience of the work of the Y.M.C.A. during the War may excuse the impertinence of offering advice to Sir Arthur Yapp and his colleagues, it may be permissible to call attention to certain particulars, in regard to which the ordinary methods of the Y.M.C.A.

seem to need modification if the requirements of rural society are to be met. In the first place, a canteen is not wanted in the village. The young labourer requires, not a refreshment room, but a place where he can smoke and talk and play games and read the papers. The provision of a canteen would have indirectly a harmful result; for it would spoil the chances of public-house reform. Secondly, the provision of hot baths and beds at a moderate charge should certainly be maintained in the village "hut." The soldiers have acquired the hot-bath habit; and there are no facilities for a hot bath in the ordinary English cottage. A few beds in each village hut would be a great boon. The chief overcrowding of cottages occurs when grown-up daughters, who are normally in domestic service in the town, come home for a holiday or for an interval of unemployment. At such times it would be a great accession to the comforts and decencies of village life if lads living at home could get temporary accommodation at the Y.M.C.A. hut. Thirdly—and this is a point of supreme importance, which must be faced frankly and should be frankly discussed without rancour or offence—it is essential that the religious side of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. should be severed completely from the management of the village recreation room. In a populous camp a Y.M.C.A. service can gather a considerable congregation from those who feel a spontaneous need for public worship and for the consolations of religion. The religious work can be carried on without any militant propaganda; and, in the more important military centres, the huts are large and sometimes have chapels attached, so that religious services can be held without any disturbance of the ordinary social life of the hut. In the village it will be different. It may be doubted whether religion would gain by the addition of yet another religious body to the competing sects which already spoil one another's activities in these tiny communities. It is certain that the ordinary social life of the Y.M.C.A. would be ruined by its association with religious propaganda. With so small a population to draw from, a local missionary, in proportion to his zeal and earnestness, would be driven to propaganda of a kind which would alienate the majority of the young men from the Y.M.C.A. He would soon find it necessary to ask individuals to come to the services he held. A few might answer his call; but many would desert the hut altogether.

Lastly, it will probably be best for the Y.M.C.A. to leave the provision of books and all educational activities to other agencies. Great harm has come in the past from the confused mingling of amusement, religion, and education in villages where attempts have been made to

provide reading-rooms for young men. The chief object has been the provision of innocent amusement which will keep people out of the public-houses. This underlying motive has spoilt many efforts by associating village recreation rooms with religious propaganda. It has also damaged the cause of education, and actually prevented many from discovering the abiding sources of noble mental activity which are to be found in literature and music. If your aim is merely to keep people out of the public-houses you will provide concerts and magazines of a nature which may attract people, but will never lead them to a real love of reading or to the appreciation of good music. For the future civilization of the village these two things—music and literature—will be greatly needed. And their greatest enemies are concerts of comic songs and shelves laden with books which people have given away because they find them uninteresting themselves and think they may be good for the "lower classes." If the Y.M.C.A. does undertake the work of providing music and literature for the village, it must remember that its task is no longer to provide an hour's distraction for men wearied by the horrors and hardships of war. It will have to provide the best literature and the best music for people who in the delectable peace of the English country-side will have the leisure, as experience proves they have the capacity, for enjoying the great heritage of English poetry and the English novel and the works of the world's greatest musical composers.

But perhaps it will be best for the Y.M.C.A. to concentrate on the quite different, but more immediately urgent task of setting up homely recreation rooms—places for smoking and talking and games, where the comradeship of the camp may be renewed—without any other object than that of giving to the youth of our English villages the unspeakable blessing of easy, comfortable, social intercourse. If it attains this end and this end only, the Y.M.C.A. will have done for the reconstruction of village life a work as well deserving of admiration as that which it has already achieved, to the admiration of the whole Empire, in the camps and at the front.

WE include in this issue the substance of an interesting interview with Dr. Addison published in a French newspaper and reproduced in English in *The Morning Post*. Stress is laid on the economic aspects of Reconstruction. The whole question is clearly far too large to be discussed in a single interview. Perhaps, however, on another occasion the Minister of Reconstruction will take an opportunity of explaining in equal detail the steps which are being taken to deal with housing, public health, the Poor Law, education, casual labour, and similar questions.

The Dilkes and 'The Athenæum.'

THE publication of 'The Life of Sir Charles Dilke' * gives us an opportunity of reminding our readers of his intimate connexion with *The Athenæum* and at the same time of referring to the past history of the paper. A literary paper with the title of *The Athenæum* was started in 1807, but it died two years later. The present paper was founded by James Silk Buckingham, and first published on Jan. 2, 1828. Buckingham† was a man of vigorous personality, fond of travel and adventure, who already owned three papers when he started *The Athenæum*, with the sub-title "A new literary gazette, and weekly critical review." He aimed, in the inflated language of the time, at making it, "like the Athenæum of antiquity, the resort of the most distinguished philosophers, historians, orators, and poets of our day." The paper did not long remain in his possession. The restless proprietor conceived the idea of a London evening paper to be called *The Argus*, and as he could not publish both papers from the same office, and, moreover, needed additional capital, he parted with *The Athenæum*, which was then united with *The London Literary Chronicle*. The latter paper was under the editorship of F. D. Maurice, who continued as editor of the amalgamated paper. Thomas Carlyle wrote caustically that "on the commercial side *The Athenæum* still lacked success, nor was it likely to find it under the highly uncommercial management it had now got into." Under the new regime the paper certainly did not flourish, and after ten months Maurice, ill and disheartened, resigned the editorial chair to John Sterling.

In 1830, however, the paper passed into the hands of Charles Wentworth Dilke, who acted as editor until 1846. A civil servant by profession, he was also a frequent contributor to the reviews of his time. Under him *The Athenæum* began to flourish. Charles Wentworth Dilke possessed great critical ability, judgment, and a passion for truth. This last quality early found its scope in his determination to break down the system of publishing favourable reviews of books irrespective of their merits. "It is a matter of notoriety," he wrote in the columns of the journal,

"that the principal literary papers are the mere bellows to the great publishing forges,—and are used but to puff the works as they go on. *The Athenæum* asserts, and will maintain, its independence. It is under the influence of no

Publisher, and is in no way swayed by the *trade winds*, that carry all other craft along with them."

Dilke claimed that the journal was the first paper to set itself in "direct opposition to *trade criticism* and *paid criticism*." Many publishers were deeply offended, and refused either to sell the paper or to advertise in it. This appeared to do the paper little harm, and at least some good.

It was not long before the price of the paper—in spite of advice to the contrary—was reduced from 8d. to 4d., and *The Athenæum* became the pioneer of the high-class cheap periodicals. Although a later generation became accustomed to think of *The Athenæum* as chiefly a literary paper, one need but go to its columns during the period of Charles Wentworth Dilke's editorship to realize the breadth of its interests. Its literary contributors included Thomas Carlyle and Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb and "the Ettrick Shepherd," William and Mary Howitt, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. It published a series of articles on the history of English and foreign literature. One year an entire number was devoted to the report of the meeting of the British Association at Bristol. Its scientific interests ranged from photography to mesmerism. It published an engraving of the new Houses of Parliament, a reproduction of the Malines wood engraving of 1418, being the earliest dated woodcut known, and even drawings of women hauling coal underground.

The paper, however, did not confine itself to literature, science, and the fine arts. It early took up political and social questions. John Francis, its manager, was amongst the first to denounce the taxes upon literature and the press, and *The Athenæum* never ceased its condemnation until the "taxes on knowledge" were removed. When Rowland Hill's scheme for Post Office reform was before the country, *The Athenæum* was on one occasion printed on a curious paper with threads stretched through it, which had been suggested as a means of protecting "these stamped covers from being forged." Prison reform came in for frequent notice. An article expounding the views of one Capt. Maconochie contained the following, which is not without its application to-day:—

"That, at this late period of time, society should have made no adequate attempts to reclaim that large section of itself which, in too many cases, its own defective arrangements have seduced into crime, is a double reproach, as at once a neglect of its duties and a waste of its strength."*

* See review in *The Athenæum* for October.

† Buckingham was Radical member for Sheffield, 1832-7.

* Feb. 21, 1846.

Another passage* also worth quotation, both to show the scope of the interests of *The Athenæum* and to throw a lurid light on our modern deficiencies, deals with open spaces:—

"While Manchester, and Birmingham, and we believe Glasgow, are honourably spending thousands, to get open spaces for the exercise of the children of toil, we see, in London, the continual attempts to appropriate, for exclusive uses, the existing common-grounds which lie nearest to the reach of pining hearts and weary limbs. Hampstead, Greenwich, and Primrose Hill have all, in turn, been threatened; and now the spirit of inclosure, it seems, has reached that immediate grassy outskirt of the south, Kennington Common. There is no other feature of interest in this particular spot than those of air and room; but the value of these is increasing every day. The occupants of the surrounding houses, it appears, wish to have these blessings to themselves, and propose, if the public will be so good as to let them, to skirt the common with an iron railing, and to lay it out as a 'trim garden,' wherein 'retired leisure' may 'take its pleasure,' without having the poor and laborious between the wind and its nobility. This is the history of these encroachments everywhere. Men come and build up houses on the edge of a common, because it is pleasant; and once located, they say the common is an appendage of the houses, and we will have it to ourselves. Of course, a reason was never wanting when a wrong was to be done; and this daring advance against the humbler classes is made, as many others have been, under cover of the moralities. Kennington Common, it appears, offers a field for objectionable meetings and assemblages. Magnates of Kennington!—this is an accident, not an essential, of the place—as of all others in the neighbourhood of large towns, to say nothing of the little ones.... The remedy here is the same as elsewhere. A couple of extra policemen will keep out bad company, without the necessity of throwing up a stockade. And then, it has, of course, not occurred to you—for which reason we state it—that the inclosure for yourselves of this free space would be a grosser immorality than any one of the immoralities which it intends to shut out, and more sweeping and wholesale than the amount of them all."

In 1846 Charles Wentworth Dilke relinquished the editorship of *The Athenæum*, though he continued to keep careful oversight of it. *The Daily News* had been founded at the beginning of the year, with Charles Dickens as editor, but within a very few weeks he resigned, "tired to death and quite worn out." John Forster then became editor and Dilke took the management of the paper, of which he made a success. The policy of *The Athenæum* did not change in any way. Scientific discoveries and inventions, geographical discovery, biographical notices of eminent personages, and literary articles and reviews filled a great part of the columns of the paper, though social questions were by no means overlooked. In welcoming the repeal of the Corn Laws it referred† to

"those great principles of moral and social reform for which *The Athenæum* has, for years, and with unflagging earnestness, been contending. Public education, in its comprehensive sense—the moral treatment of the criminal—the sanitary improvement of our towns and villages—are all measures to an anxious promotion of which the columns of this paper bear large witness."

* Nov. 22, 1845.

† July 11, 1846.

Education was frequently discussed in the paper, and in the following year* there appeared an article on Mechanics' Institutes which penetrates the weakness of these places of education and is worth quotation:—

"The *Mechanic* was to have been schooled into the enjoyment of the delights of intellectual recreations.... but few of these Institutions were in spirit what they professed to be in name.... According to the rules of classometry (so very generally denied, but constantly discoverable) the mechanic was gradually moved out of any power in the management; and his place was occupied by some one whose claim was rather the smoothness of his hands than his intellectual acquirements or business habits."

Lectures on "music and mesmerism, chemistry and comedy (all useful and interesting in their way)," are subject to sound criticism as leading "to no fixed point, and consequently to no concentrating interest." These quotations, which might be multiplied, serve to illustrate the policy of the paper seventy years ago.

During the Franco-German War *The Athenæum* published a series of letters from Paris and a number of articles on 'The Scientific Organization of the Army.' About the same time there was published an article on 'National Debts,' and reviews in abundance of "war books." But from this time onward literature, science, and the fine arts came more and more to comprise the main interests of the journal. Books on almost all subjects were noticed in its columns, and every great name in nineteenth-century English literature was at one time or another passed under review; no eminent literary person died without a fitting notice of his or her work appearing in its pages; hardly an important society existed whose meetings were not chronicled in the paper.

Though, as already mentioned, Charles Wentworth Dilke gave the editorship of *The Athenæum* into other hands in 1846, in order to manage *The Daily News*, he continued his contributions to the former journal. After his three years' association with *The Daily News* his chief occupations were the training of his young grandson—the Dilke of the recent biography—and his literary researches. Though he contributed largely to the columns of his paper, C. W. Dilke never signed an article.† He had the gift of self-effacement. Whilst he had strong literary tastes and knew intimately Keats, Lamb, Hood, and other poets and writers of his time, he never lost his keen Radicalism. When he died in 1864, *The Athenæum* passed to his son, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, the first Baronet, who was one of the chief promoters of the first Great Exhibition. On his death in 1869 he

* Sept. 18, 1847.

† Many of his articles were collected and edited, with a memoir by Sir Charles Dilke, under the title of 'The Papers of a Critic.'

was succeeded in the proprietorship of the paper by his son Charles.

The grandfather had imbued his successor with a deep interest in *The Athenæum*. When Sir Charles Dilke was but an undergraduate he wrote to his grandfather, shortly before the latter's death, criticizing an article dealing with Bentham's philosophy which had appeared in the paper. Shortly afterwards he wrote his first article for *The Athenæum*—a review of a book by "that dull Frenchman, Le Play." From that time onwards he wrote more or less regularly for its pages. The range of his writings was extraordinarily wide. French literature, travel, art, politics, and military affairs by no means exhausted the scope of his reviews and shorter notices. Sir Charles Dilke was a great lover of French literature and of things French; he had travelled widely; his political interests were too strong to be hidden. There came from his pen reviews of important books on historical, military, imperial, and political questions. Political biographies were often reviewed by him. His articles invariably showed wide and exact knowledge, and a judgment uninfluenced by the commonly accepted standards.

Dilke led an extraordinarily busy life. Immersed as he was for many years in politics and intimately associated with the trade union movement and social questions, he nevertheless continued to find time to write with a versatility possessed by very few. The books he wrote were by no means the completion of the projects he had in mind, and much that he wrote never found its way into print, as, for example, his treatise on Russia. Amid all his many activities, however, he kept in the closest touch with the conduct of *The Athenæum*. No detail connected with the paper was too small for his attention. Besides contributing to the paper, he read proofs week by week, adding illuminating comments and suggestions in execrable handwriting, which it baffled many to decipher. Even during his last illness he continued to dictate reviews for *The Athenæum*.

Dilke was an extremely rapid worker, with a great power of seizing on essentials. In an almost incredibly short space of time he would read a large two-volume biography and complete a review of it. He was most methodical in his work. When he arranged to visit the office he would arrive punctually to the minute. His desk was cleared of everything as a preliminary. Then the matters he had to deal with were brought in, and when his work was completed the desk was clear again, and he departed at the time he had previously indicated. During his Parliamentary days he transacted much of the business affecting the paper at the House of Commons, and in his later years the editor and

the publisher frequently dined with him there to discuss proofs and business affairs. It has often been erroneously assumed that Dilke edited the paper; it was only on rare occasions, however, that he acted as editor, although he assiduously read the proofs, and more than one editor derived much help from his wisdom.

Even in the midst of his Parliamentary activities and his industrial researches, he never neglected *The Athenæum*. Many readers will naturally wonder why Dilke, with his political and sociological bents, should have continued the paper as an academic review. He was as conservative with regard to his literary property as he was in matters relating to his University, and the paper came to him as a journal of literature, a sphere in which it was doing incomparably good work. Dilke was naturally sympathetic towards the views of his last manager—the grandson of his first—who urged many changes, but he never departed from his rule of giving perfect freedom to his editor, whose tastes were strongly literary.

During an uninterrupted existence of ninety years, *The Athenæum* has numbered among its contributors many of the greatest writers and scholars of the nineteenth century. Indeed, probably no other paper has had such a line of contributors. The influence which it exerted in the past was undoubtedly mainly due to Charles Wentworth Dilke and his grandson. The character of the paper has changed since its earlier days, and no greater change has been made than that which has taken place during the present year. One thing we may, however, claim: *The Athenæum* is carrying on the traditions of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the real founder of the paper, and endeavouring to interpret in terms of twentieth-century needs the spirit of his grandson's public life.

Art and Life.

The Freeman.

HE says, "I set no store by love;
Give me my horse to ride,
The goodly fellowship of arms,
And Freedom to my bride."

"I take no heed of death," he says,
"My life's my own to stake;
Of all the hearts in all the world
I have but one to break."

Lightly he laughs and rides away,
For ever unaware
That he goes garlanded with love
And girt about with prayer.

E. J. C.

The Orchard.

I WILL repent me of my ways,
I will come here and bury
Five thousand odd superfluous days
Beneath a flowering cherry.

Between a pear and a cherry tree
My temple I will enter,
My place, where even I may be
The altar and the centre.

One altar to a thousand aisles,
A hundred thousand arches :
The loud lamb-choir about me files,
The bleating bishop marches ;

The congregation kneels and nods,
The bishop leads its praises ;
So I'll pray too to their dim gods
Whose feet are decked with daisies.

*" Ah, let me not grow old. Ah, let
Me not grow old, and falter
In my delusion, or forget
My heart was once an altar.
Let me still think myself a star
With these my rays about me :
Pretend these green perspectives are
All purposeless without me.*

*" Ah, bid the sun stand still. Ah, bid
The coming night retire ;
And all the good I ever did
Shall feed your altar fire.
The hour shall rise and sing your praise ;
The minute shall adore you ;
And my ten thousand unborn days
I'll sacrifice before you.*

*" Gods of great joy and little grief,
See—I will wear as token
A pear leaf and a cherry leaf
Until these vows be broken."*

(Between the pear and the cherry tree
A cold hand touched my shoulder....
" Oh ! my false gods have forsaken me—
I am a minute older.")

STELLA BENSON.

To a North-Country Soldier.

YOU,
Where you lie
Awake, beneath an alien sky,
Wondering rather wistfully
If to-morrow's solemn red
At shut of day will find you dead,
Companionless amid a host,
A disinherited, sad ghost—

Close your eyes ;
Slowly yellowing, the moonrise
Bares the line where moor meets sky
In passionate tranquillity ;
Hear the little beck that creep,
Crooning in their busy sleep
Broken songs of simple sooth
Wise with earth's unfailing truth,
Lulling your war-wearied ears
With cool enchantments of past years ;
Breathe the piercing eager breath
Of bracken and dew-drenched heath,
Ageless as when the world began,
Undying as the heart of man.

The hills abide in ancient might,
Their homely peace be yours to-night ;
Moor and stream and heather-dew,
These shall keep your soul for you.

E. J. C.

The World of Industry.

Trade Union Notes.

OCTOBER has been an eventful month for Labour, not because it has been a period of industrial upheavals, but because, comparatively little noticed in the general press, a large number of important innovations and developments have taken place. Leaving certificates have been abolished once and for all ; the new Agricultural Trade Board has been brought into existence ; and, most important of all, the new draft constitution of the Labour Party has been published. These have been the outstanding events ; but underlying them there is a new stirring and striving—a " ferment " which bears hardly the most shadowy resemblance to the alarming " revelations " contained in the recent series of articles published in *The Times*.

THE new draft constitution of the Labour Party will clearly have its effects industrially as well as politically. The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party will cease to be largely identical organizations, and will become the distinct expressions of the industrial and the political aspirations of Labour. This will clear the way for a new co-operation in which, instead of overlapping as of old, each organization will concentrate on its own work, and the two will act jointly in all matters that are of common concern. The entry of the great Co-operative Movement into politics makes it probable that before long the co-operators will form a third section in this

union of the whole force of Labour in pursuit of a common object.

THE proposal for joint offices for the industrial and political sections of the movement is also much more important than appears on the surface. The resolution in favour of the creation of an adequate department of investigation and research passed at the Blackpool Congress in September seems likely to materialize under the joint auspices of the two bodies. If it does so, it should very greatly increase the power of the movement by equipping it for the task of framing a truly national policy in both industry and politics. In fact, the developments of the last few months may well mark the beginning of a new era for Labour, and that not only in politics, but also in the industrial sphere.

THE abolition of leaving certificates from the middle of October has been hailed in the ranks of Labour with universal relief, even though under the new conditions Labour is by no means free to move at will from one job to another. It is to be hoped very strongly that, as soon as things have settled down after the abrogation of Section 7, the Government will see the wisdom of removing the remaining restrictions, and of leaving the workers as free in the choice of their employer as they were before the War. As the law now stands, a worker who has been employed on munitions work can only get other employment on munitions. He is free to move within the munitions industry, but not to leave munitions work. Moreover, even this freedom is circumscribed by the Defence of the Realm Act regulation which prevents employers from engaging workers who have been employed in other towns except through the Employment Exchange—a regulation which obviously gives the Government very great powers in controlling the movement of Labour. It would be to the advantage of everybody if these restrictions were removed at an early date. What is necessary to prevent undue migration of Labour can be done by other means—by the offer of inducements instead of by the imposition of penalties. Moreover, the extraordinarily small amount of migration which has so far resulted from the abolition of the certificate shows that the remaining restrictions are largely unnecessary.

THE new Order regulating the remuneration of skilled time-workers requires to be read in close relation to the abolition of the leaving certificate. Under present conditions the men who are doing the most important and highly skilled classes of work are often receiving very much lower earnings than many far less skilled workers employed on repetition work. The most skilled men are largely on time-work, and their work cannot be

organized on systems of payment by results, whereas, owing to the exceptional conditions, the semi-skilled pieceworker can in some cases earn large balances. The new Order, which gives a bonus of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on earnings to skilled time-workers (*i.e.*, an average of 8s. or 9s. per week), should prevent a large amount of migration from highly skilled to less skilled types of work.

At the same time, the Order does not by any means solve the problem. There are many skilled workers, nominally on piece-work, premium bonus, or some other system of payment by results, who cannot, by reason of the very skill and importance of their work, earn large balances. They cannot hurry, because in their work quality counts far more than quantity. These men's balances amount in very many cases to far less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on time-work earnings, and their complete exclusion from the new Order is likely to lead to migration of labour and also to a good deal of unrest and discontent. The Government must not be satisfied with what it has done; it must go on without delay to deal with the case of these workers, at least to the extent of bringing them under the Order where its terms are more favourable than their existing conditions of employment. There are also many cases in which a revision of piece-work prices and bonuses is urgently needed, both as a remedy for unrest and as a piece of elementary justice to workers who have given of their best to the community.

THE problem of women's wages in the munitions industry is again giving considerable trouble. When the Orders regulating the dilution scheme were drafted, the Trade Unions insisted strongly that women replacing skilled men must be paid the full rates of the men displaced. The opposition of the employers has throughout made the enforcement of this Order very difficult; but during the last few months a quite intolerable situation has arisen. Engineers have received two national advances totalling 8s.; but from these advances even those women who are supposed to be getting the full rate have been excluded, and have received instead only the 2s. 6d. conceded to women workers generally. Thus the whole purpose of the original Orders is defeated, and a lower rate for women on skilled work is established. The Trade Unions concerned are taking up this matter, and others connected with women's wages, and it is clear that the anomalies which exist will have to be remedied promptly if serious trouble is to be avoided.

THE "olive branch to Labour" announced in the newspapers during last month is not likely

to meet with a cordial reception. Mr. Benn and those who are acting with him profess to base their proposals on the Whitley Report; but instead of Joint Councils representing the Trade Unions and Employers' Associations they propose Councils based on an "occupational register," one half to be elected by all the employers and one half by all the workmen. To accept such a proposal would be to abdicate, so far as the Trade Unions are concerned. The workers' demand is for the increased power and recognition of Trade Unionism, and not for its supplanting by such an occupational register as Mr. Benn suggests. It is true that he allows for Trade Unions acting as registration agents; but this does not do away with the difficulty. Trade Unionists have no intention of recognizing the rights of the non-unionist to control, and the sooner Mr. Benn and his friends realize this fact the better.

PREPARATION for demobilization has been carried a short step further by the Ministry of Labour's definite announcement of the formation of Advisory Committees to the Employment Exchanges in each town and district. These Committees are to consist of employers and Trade Unionists in equal numbers, together with various representatives of agencies which it is important to keep in touch with the Exchanges. The formation of these Committees is a step forward; but it should be noticed that they are purely advisory, and the regulations under which they are to act expressly provide that there must be no interference with the responsibility of local Exchange officials to the Central Department. This largely destroys the usefulness of the Committees. The Exchanges will continue to be deservedly unpopular as long as the present centralized and bureaucratic administration is allowed to go on. The remedy lies in decentralization of control and the placing of it in the hands of Local Committees with real power; but to this the Exchange bureaucrats at Westminster are, of course, as strongly as ever opposed. The change, therefore, is not a great one; and Labour will still have to go on demanding a revision of methods and a transference of control.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES has made, during the past month, a series of pronouncements with regard to the policy of the National Service Department. It cannot be said that these pronouncements have at all satisfied Labour. The Director has, of course, promised that there shall be no industrial conscription; but "industrial conscription" is, unfortunately, a phrase which bears more than one meaning, and some of his declared intentions are rather disquieting. He declares strongly against individual exemp-

tions on occupational grounds (*i.e.*, tribunal exemptions), and wishes to place all men in the Army Reserve, and leave the required numbers in industry under Protection Certificates revocable by the State (*i.e.*, in this case, the National Service Department). This is surely what Labour has always meant by "industrial conscription." The extraordinary muddle to which the existing Protected Occupations List for munitions workers has led ought surely to be a warning against applying the same method to other industries. Apparently, however, this is Sir A. Geddes's policy. What Labour will think of it remains to be seen, and it will also be interesting to get the view of the Tribunals when it is proposed to sweep away their powers in respect of industrial exemption.

ONE of the most interesting movements at the present time is that which is taking place among the lower grades of "management." Last month reference was made to the Railway Clerks' Association's special conference of stationmasters and agents; this month the birth of a National Association of Engineering Foremen may be put on record. Of course, in one sense the foremen have long been organized, some in the A.S.E. and other Trade Unions, and some—by the employers and in the employers' interest—in a body known as the "Foremen's Mutual." Now they are breaking away and forming an independent organization of their own. It is further rumoured that some of the existing Unions are considering the policy of coming strongly to their support. The employers are fighting hard against conceding to foremen the right of combination; and, if they are to stand up against threats of dismissal and victimization, the foremen will need the whole force of the manual workers behind them. Such a broadening of the basis of Trade Unionism would be well in line with its present orientation towards control.

THE Trades Councils, it is reported, are about to form a National Federation. During the last few years the Trades Council movement has gone ahead at a great pace, and the influence of the Councils in the Labour Movement has been uniformly good because they have emphasized a local, rank-and-file point of view as against the central official attitude. It was by a great blunder that they were turned out of the Trades Union Congress nearly twenty years ago, and it would be much better for them to be readmitted than to have a new national Federation brought into being. As the Local Labour Parties are to the National Labour Party, the Trades Councils should be to the Trades Union Congress, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before their true place in the Labour Movement is generally realized. C.

The Government and Reconstruction.

WE print below, with acknowledgments to *The Morning Post*, a letter from its Paris correspondent:—

AFTER-WAR PRODUCTION.

Le Journal publishes an interview with the Minister for Reconstruction on the subject of the problems presented in connexion with production after the War and the preparation that is being made to meet the situation that has to be faced. The following is a summary of what Dr. Addison said:—

The two great questions that are occupying our attention at first are, on the one hand, how to obtain and to distribute raw materials indispensable for the recommencement of industry; on the other hand, the demobilization of the troops and their re-establishment in civil life—their re-mobilization, so to speak. The plan of demobilization drawn up with the concurrence of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Labour, with consideration for the length of time served, the place in which a man may be, whether he is married or single, and other matters, looks to the progressive return of the men according to their trade, and with reference also to whether their employers have reserved to them or not immediate employment in their workshops.

RESEARCH AND PREPARATION.

A committee of the Ministry is at the present moment drawing up a sort of plan of the industries as they will appear on the morrow of peace, and a close investigation will probably be necessary as to the position and needs of the several industries. Some will occupy positions of less prominence than formerly, and some will disappear, liberating a certain number of men, while others, as, for instance, rolling stock and building, will make an immense advance, and will absorb all the labour that we shall have to give them. We shall most likely see a shortage of materials, and we must take steps to secure that a sufficiency of material is made available for our manufactures, and that there is the necessary organization of shipping, &c., in advance to obviate the wild scramble that would otherwise occur, with the result of great waste and perhaps the total deprivation of the little man. We want to maintain as perfect an equilibrium as possible to avoid want of employment and waste of energy.

The closing of the industries of war and the return of the soldiers may leave hundreds of thousands of workpeople without work. New places must be found for them. By the side of industry and agriculture the appropriate Government Departments are engaged in

investigating the possible demand for land settlement; we wish to help in every way those who have deserved so well of their country. I have already made arrangements to have the disposal of army stores, and it is the intention to use after the War every facility that has been provided for the War when opportunity occurs; every effort will be made to obviate the loss which would be incurred in the process of "scrapping" and selling to the second-hand dealer. Probable chances in this direction will occur to every one, and it is a suggestion that some recompense may be made for what the Government has taken for the needs of the War.

RAW MATERIAL SHORTAGE.

At the present moment the production, purchase, and sale of the majority of raw materials, without which no industry is possible, are subjected to the direct control of the State. I shall be delighted to see this control disappear and traders regain their liberty of action. But what will be the situation when peace comes? The demand often will be greater than the supply. There will be a lack of certain products. Speculation will intervene; a manufacturer, uncertain of the morrow, will not be able to organize for a large output; in short, we shall be threatened with the gravest state of things we can imagine, a chaos at least as disastrous as that of war.

To meet this we should begin by obtaining for ourselves, by every means possible, certain essential raw materials. I have had an opportunity of saying in public that we have already met almost everywhere Germans attempting to obtain enormous contracts either for tonnage or for raw materials of every description, especially of mineral ore. Now, in order to ascertain what are the needs a central sub-committee of seven members, comprising eminent representatives of the different important industries has been appointed, and numerous special sub-committees will draw up reports on each branch of each industry. The gentlemen to whom we look to advise us on these matters are men of affairs, manufacturers, specialists, who know thoroughly the question with which they have to deal. I have asked my Central Committee to furnish me with a report as soon as possible. For success in this reliance is placed on the co-operation of employers and workmen. It would be, I believe, infinitely desirable that a similar study should be undertaken by our Allies. There are raw materials of which the enemy have the monopoly, but the Allies have in this respect a superiority whose importance is not sufficiently understood; without us, without our raw materials, German industry would perish from inanition. We possess in that an arm that is almost all-powerful. Our plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference, if required, will have full information on this subject.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

You ask whether our after-war preparation comprises a policy for international commerce, and whether I am not said to be still an impenitent Free Trader. I can assure you of one thing, that I will examine each question without prejudice and on its own merits. It is indisputable that it will be necessary in some way to secure the maintenance of certain essential industries. By what means I cannot say; my mind is perfectly open to every solution. We must search only for the solution which is of most value to the country.

The work on which we are engaged may have results so important that it ought to be raised above questions of party politics. The future of the country will depend, to a great extent, on the way in which we reorganize the nation "after the War." To demobilize without disorganizing, to find and to distribute raw materials—this is only half the task. But that the nation may progress and be happy, that it may find some compensation for the horrors of this war—that is a work wherein each individual member must make a personal effort.

Before everything we should aim at bringing about a more complete co-operation between Capital and Labour; a better understanding and a greater confidence between employers and workmen. Let us have generous views and a wide vision, and be prepared to abandon old-fashioned methods and scrap the plant which does not give maximum output, study those exact methods of investigation of supply and demand which have long ensured the success of Germany, encourage the employment of experts and employ them at the salary they are worth, that is to say, a high one. We should do everything possible to help in all that by an improvement in obtaining foreign commercial information, by a better adaptation of the methods of technical training.

We should seek to promote an arrangement whereby Labour would give up all those restrictions which have the effect of limiting output. An increase, for example, in the number of pieces manufactured in a given time, must not have as a result, as it too often has at the present time, a lowering of the price previously paid. The workman has a right to a share in the benefits resulting from the increase of his output. As long as the workman feels that greater efforts, more ingenuity brought to the accomplishment of his task, will only end in having more expected of him without leaving him any appreciable profit, his instinct of self-defence rebels against it.

Equally we must search for some means of assuring to the labourer what we may call continuity of work. How do you suppose that the workman can look with a kindly eye on the introduction of plant which gives a high output, or on the employment of methods which assure an

increase of production, if he must fear as its result a reduction in employment? Payment for the days when he is out of work is an insufficient palliative. We must meet this problem of insufficient work, and it is one of those which employers and workmen, if they search together, can resolve. Let us devote to peace an energy as great as that which we have given to war, and we shall have deserved well of our country.

Reviews.

THE LIBERAL SOLUTION.

'AMERICA AND FREEDOM'* is one of the two or three most valuable little books that have appeared during the War. Indeed, it ought, during the present state of affairs, to form something like the Bible of good Liberals in all nations.

When we think what the fall from office of Sir Edward Grey meant or seemed to mean at the time, how the pro-Ally neutrals trembled, how America became suspicious, how the Tirpitz party was strengthened, how the watchword seemed to have been given "Down with the Crusade and up with the Dog-fight," it is nothing less than extraordinary to see how, in spite of all, the Grey spirit has maintained or reasserted itself. There was, after all, some

bright reversion in the sky
For those who greatly think.

How far the entry of America was due to the Russian Revolution, and how far that Revolution itself was hastened by the apparent enthronement of militarism and reaction in other parts of Europe, are questions not to be discussed here. But the upshot has been to raise in the place left vacant by Sir Edward Grey in the counsels of Europe a new figure, representing exactly the same aspirations, and possessing even greater power. It is known that quite early in the War the two men were in communication with one another about such subjects as the League to Enforce Peace. And the present pamphlet shows how deep is the agreement between them. Mr. Wilson has not, of course, Lord Grey's intimate and detailed knowledge of European diplomacy; he is a ready writer and a copious orator, which Lord Grey never was; and his eloquence, considerable as it is, is very different in effect from the curious, unwilling charm of the Englishman's words, which seem

**America and Freedom: being the Statements of President Wilson on the War.* With a Preface by the Right Hon. Viscount Grey. (Allen & Unwin, and *The Athenæum* Literature Department, 1s. net.)

only to be spoken because they had to be spoken and are true. But the greatest difference is that, whereas Grey, despite his great authority in Europe, was hampered both by suspicious Allies and by the inherent troubles of a Coalition Ministry, Wilson stands, one may almost say, without allies and without colleagues, at the head of an undivided nation. His magnificent victory in the Presidential election of 1916 leaves him without a rival in the whole continent of America.

It is terrible to think what a situation the entry of America might have produced if America had had special territorial interests in the War, like France or Italy or Serbia. She is so powerful, and her power is so indispensable to us and our Allies in the present stage of the War, that we might easily have found ourselves dragged at the chariot wheels of her ambition. It is one of the most comforting facts on the whole horizon that America, by the mercy of Providence, has no national interests in Europe. She wants no Alsace-Lorraine, no access to warm water, no Constantinople, and no colonies. She only wants her ships not to be attacked by pirates and the world to be made safe for Democracy. She seeks no other advantage that is not equally an advantage to the whole of humanity; for example, it is her interest that the eventual settlement shall redound not to the gain or glory of any power in particular, not to the destruction or humiliation of any people in particular, but, as far as possible, to the peace of the world and the obliteration of the old causes of war.

The main difference, not in opinion, but in expectation, that one can detect between President Wilson and Lord Grey is that the President speaks with greater confidence of the distinction between the German Government and the German people. Lord Grey hopes that the distinction may hold good, but seems to feel that the virus of militarism, though its centre is at headquarters, has spread very far through the blood of the whole German nation. President Wilson knows his German-Americans, largely descended from the old Liberals who emigrated to avoid persecution, and he cannot believe that their kindred at home have been so completely changed and corrupted.

It is too early yet to judge. The evidence that we get about popular feeling in Germany is insufficient. And the evidence on which that feeling itself is based is evidence deliberately garbled and falsified. A people fed on lies can easily be led into base actions and inhuman ways of thought. Besides, it is a good deal to ask of any people that, in the midst of war, they should turn and rend their own Government, however wicked, when at least it is fighting like a tiger for the fatherland. We must

not be surprised if they are rather slow about it.

Meantime the issue could hardly be better stated than in Lord Grey's words: "If the result of this war is to destroy in Germany the popularity of war—for before 1914 the prospect of war was popular, at any rate in books that were widely read there without resentment, if not with approval—if war is felt even in Germany to be hateful; if as a result of this war men of all nations will desire in future to stamp out the first sign of war as they would a forest fire or the plague, then the world may have a peace and security that it has never yet known. If that is not the result, then the lot of mankind in this epoch of its history will be more desperate than in the darkest and most cruel ages; for civilized nations will prepare and perfect the destructive inventions of science, and these will be used to the point of mutual extermination. Militarism and civilization are now incompatible."

[As 'America and Freedom' owes its origin to *The Athenæum*, the review has been written by an eminent scholar and publicist unconnected with the staff of the paper.—EDITOR.]

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MR. WOOLF ON INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MR. LEONARD WOOLF is in many respects the ablest of the small group of thinkers and writers in this country who have devoted themselves during the War to the study of International Reconstruction and the "League of Nations" project. His shrewd analytical Jewish brain has dissipated many of the mists with which sentimentalists have been allowed to envelop the subject, and his successive books and pamphlets* have set the whole problem in clear daylight. For this service Mr. Woolf and the Fabian Society, for which his main inquiry was undertaken, are entitled to wholehearted gratitude. If we therefore venture to criticize Mr. Woolf's conclusions and the philosophy on which they are based, it is only fair to say that it is almost solely owing to Mr. Woolf that students of International Recon-

**International Government.* Two reports by L. S. Woolf, prepared for the Fabian Research Department, together with a project for a Supranational Authority that will prevent War. (Fabian Society and Allen & Unwin, 6s. net.)

The Future of Constantinople. By L. S. Woolf. (Allen & Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.)

The Framework of a Lasting Peace. Edited by L. S. Woolf. (Allen & Unwin, 4s. 6d. net.)

struction have anything solid to criticize at all. The airy generalities of Mr. Lowes Dickinson and the promoters of the American League to Enforce Peace do not admit of criticism, for they do not give the practical man sufficient to bite on. Mr. Woolf has performed the immense service of bringing the whole subject down from the clouds.

The reader who wishes to see Mr. Woolf at his best and to get the gist of his "message" should read his introduction to the collection of programmes of international organization collected under the title 'The Framework of a Lasting Peace.' It is an admirable bit of writing, clear, persuasive, and interesting throughout. Starting from the text, "What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty!" Mr. Woolf analyses the problem of international government as he sees it, and gives the elements of a "reasonable," as opposed to a militarist, solution. This reasonable solution, he emphasizes, involves two distinct tasks—"first the establishment of general rules [of international law], and secondly the application of them to particular cases"; and he goes on to show in an interesting way how some schemes of International Reconstruction concentrate more upon the first and others more upon the second. "You may either try to extend the scope and improve the rules of international law, so that more disputes when they arise will be suitable for judicial settlement, or you may concentrate your attention upon providing methods for settling disputes not covered by international law, *i.e.*, for dealing with what are known as 'non-justiciable' disputes." He then turns to the latter and clears away the confusion which has very generally arisen between "conciliation" and "arbitration." Conciliation aims at finding a compromise sufficiently satisfactory to be accepted by both parties, whilst arbitration aims at arriving at a just or true decision after impartial investigation. The personnel of a Board of Conciliators should therefore "be different from that of a Commission of Inquiry." The Bagdad Railway dispute, which was a matter for conciliation, would have been best settled by negotiation between responsible Ministers; whilst the Dogger Bank dispute was one for inquiry by men of unimpeachable integrity trained in the habit of weighing evidence.

Mr. Woolf then passes on to discuss the functions of the bodies which he rather oddly calls "the international Legislature" and "the international Executive." The former turns out on examination to be nothing more than a periodical or permanent international conference "of the type of the Hague Conference or the Postal Union Conference," whilst the latter, so far from being a World Cabinet, is simply "a small permanent central body whose sole duty would be to watch over and

promote the operation and fulfilment of the obligations as regards pacific settlement of the signatory Powers." It is thus not really an executive body in the ordinary sense, but an initiating body, charged with the task of setting the wheels of the international machine in motion.

Thus far Mr. Woolf. It will be seen that he is no misty Utopian, no dreamer of dreams, or believer in the approaching realization of the brotherhood of man. Just as diplomatists of the old-world school move among "protocols" and "secret articles," so Mr. Woolf's mind habitually dwells amid the dusty details of the Danube Commission, the Postal Union, and the Baltic Shipping Conference. In reading his larger book one almost wonders how men could ever quarrel and die about causes so uninspiring or, as he modestly says, so "boring." "Every one," as he remarks, "is born either a 'practical man' or an 'amiable crank.'" Mr. Woolf, though, to judge by his literary style, he is exceedingly amiable, is determined, as Mr. Norman Angell was before the War, to be a "practical man" and to leave idealistic considerations to "amiable cranks" like "Socrates, Plato, Dædalus, Jesus Christ, Voltaire, Miss Jane Addams *et hoc genus omne*." He tells us, for instance, in the true spirit of that Fabian *Realpolitik* which would have made Machiavelli feel so much at home in Tothill Street, that we must not expect any kind of "international patriotism" from the framers of the coming settlement. Such visions must be left to enjoy their long rest upon the dusty shelf reserved in "the libraries for Utopias." No, we must "take things as they are, however melancholy and dangerous they may be." In other words, he does not expect the Governments and peoples of the civilized world to undergo any change of heart as a result of the War. This stupendous catastrophe is to leave the nations as narrow and selfish and vindictive as before. The most that can be hoped is that they will reason more correctly, and thus discover how to attain their private ends in a less foolish and wasteful manner. Mr. Woolf's appeal is addressed solely to the intellect. In seeking to avoid being dubbed a Utopian, he has allowed himself in fact to degenerate almost into a doctrinaire.

For it is just because his argument is pitched in this key that it fails to convince. The grand defect of his schemes, whether they deal with the government of Constantinople or with the settlement of non-justiciable disputes, is that they will work all right in normal times, but that they provide no security against the emergence of the old Adam at a crisis. There is only one security against the old Adam, and that is to cast him out. But that is just what Mr. Woolf does not hope to do.

He is not concerned with the prevention of national selfishness. His job is to find remedies for the chronic diseases of nationalism. He sets out with the object, not of creating a common mind on international affairs (that, he feels, would be Utopian), but of "preventing war"—that is, preventing the competition between rival interests from developing into active warfare.

A few instances may be given to show what blind alleys he is led into by this mode of approach. He speaks (on p. 37) of a legislature as a "representation of various interests," as though the member for Cornwall sat in the House of Commons simply in order to watch over the interests of Cornwall. This shows that Mr. Woolf has never really thought out the principle upon which a representative assembly is based. Cornwall and Northumberland are not separate nations haggling about their "interests": they are an integral part of the United Kingdom, whose servant their representative is. The same defect reappears in his treatment of the all-important subject of international Labour legislation. He seems to regard the conflict of the group interests involved as an almost insuperable bar to progress along this line; and the most that he hopes for is that it will some day be recognized that sweating is contrary, not to the dictates of humanity, but to the "national interest" (p. 187). Again, he remarks with justice, apropos of "the Parliament of Man," that "the time for seriously considering an International Federal State will have arrived only when some one provides a draft constitution in which one can see legally defined the parts of their affairs which the British and Persian and American and Chinese peoples are to be called upon to place in the hands of the Federal body," and he argues from this that such a project is "Utopian." But he fails to draw the obvious conclusion that as a first step towards the distant goal this necessary task of delimiting federal powers ought certainly to be undertaken in the case of all the component members of the Society of Nations. Had he followed out the argument to that point, he would hardly have ventured, as he does, to regard as satisfactory the present loose and haphazard organization of the British Commonwealth, where "the line between dependence and independence is in practice left undefined" (p. 230).

Some years ago, when *The Round Table* movement first began to promote the study of federalism, it was accused by a critic of trying to snuggle the Dominions into the "imperial noose"—in other words, of trying to get people to are to the setting-up of machinery which presupposed the existence of a common mind and the abandonment of sectional selfishness, without making clear to them the immense change of outlook which such action involved. Mr Woolf is open to

the same charge. He wants to coax the bold, bad nationalists into accepting international organization on the plea that State sovereignty and nationalist sentiment will remain unimpaired, and then to be able to turn round on them triumphantly, as happened to the French in the case of the Postal Union (p. 123), and show that they are too deeply involved to draw back. Small successes, Fabian victories, may be achieved by this method, but it does not go to the heart of the matter. It will not really make the world a better place. And it is, in the last analysis, only by making the world better and by persuading men *with their eyes open* to accept international organization with all its corollaries and implications, that the foundations of the new world-order will be "well and truly laid." There can be no internationalism worthy of the name till there are internationalists—that is, till there are a sufficient number of citizens in the various countries who look at international problems from the point of view of the world as a whole and can influence their Governments in that sense. In the long run no nation can go on pursuing its own interests and serving the world at the same time—not even the nations of the British Commonwealth. Sooner or later the issue between sectionalism and humanity, which Cobden, like Mr. Woolf, so adroitly evaded, must once more arise and overshadow the political scene. Fabians will then find that their administrative cleverness has left them helpless and unarmed in the midst of a conflict that transcends the administrative plane, and will wish that they had had the courage to make their appeal, not simply to the intellect, but also to those deeper moral forces without the co-operation of which no great change in human history has ever been made.

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THE HAPLESS BALKANS.

DR. SETON-WATSON'S latest book* is sharply divided into two parts. The first half of the volume gives an excellent general sketch of Balkan history from the days of the Greek Empire down to the formation of the Balkan League in 1912, while the rest of the book describes in considerable detail the course of events during 1912 and the first half of 1913. The book closes with the Bulgarian debacle in July, 1913, a projected concluding chapter not having been written. At the present moment it is the second part of the book in which readers are likely to be most interested. Written before the outbreak of the Great War, it gives a conspicuously fair

account of the tangle of military and diplomatic activities during those two eventful years. The author has the advantage of personal acquaintance with many of the principal actors, and his inside knowledge enables him to find his way through the extraordinary maze of intrigue and conspiracy in which Balkan affairs were, and unhappily still are, involved. Occasionally, indeed, the ingenuity of Balkan diplomacy almost earns a meed of applause from this patient and detached Scottish observer. Thus, after describing the very peculiar relations that subsisted between the King of Montenegro and Essad Pasha when the latter surrendered Scutari to the former in return for support for his claims in Albania, he adds that this design "may confidently be described as one of the prettiest intrigues in recent European history."

But, apart from its record of secret diplomacy and finesse, what chiefly strikes the reader of Balkan history is the melancholy series of accidents which have time after time destroyed promising developments in the bud. Thus, to take only the early months of 1913, the sudden fall of Kiamil Pasha's Government on Jan. 22 led to the failure of the Conference of London just when it was at last beginning to show results, and hence to the renewal of the First Balkan War. Again, the murder of King George of Greece on March 18, just after the renewal of Serbo-Greek negotiations, strengthened the Greek military party and weakened M. Venizelos at an almost equally critical moment. Finally, the sudden advent to power in Hungary on June 19 of Count Stephen Tisza encouraged Bulgarian Chauvinism when peace and war were trembling in the balances, and created the atmosphere in which General Savov's *coup* was launched on June 28. Recent Balkan history reads like one long record of mishaps. The Dardanelles episode is only one link in a melancholy chain.

As was to be expected from the author, the book is well served with maps, including an excellent coloured ethnographic map of the Balkans. There is also a good bibliography.

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ART OR LIFE.

In an argumentative "auctorial induction," and in the dilemmas faced by the men of letters who are the chief characters in his ten stories,* Mr. Cabell raises some interesting questions on the psychology of the artist, and suggests others. The stories are of the Landorian class. They are little dramas, mostly in dialogue, presenting Pope, Wycherley,

Sheridan, and even Shakespeare, in situations hingeing on the choice between art and life. The poet, dramatist, novelist, must dare, says Mr. Cabell, to "conserve his energies to annotate the drama of life rather than play a part in it." "And as for him who polishes phrases," Mr. Pope observes, "it is ten to one but he must give up all the reasonable aims of life for it."

In his oddly-named preface, which is not likely to conciliate criticism by its assumption of superiority to the "vital" novel, Mr. Cabell discusses the same question. The "vital" novel is the unliterary novel, by the author who holds the mirror up to his contemporaries, but neglects style, which, in Mr. Cabell's opinion, is the be-all and end-all of literature. To condemn the "vital" novel is merely to condemn the great body of readers, left by elementary education without an elementary taste for literature, who will never lack journeymen to supply them with the kind of writing they can understand and enjoy. But when Mr. Cabell disparages the "vital" novel on account of its vitality, it seems to us that he tumbles into a fallacy. A novel can be both vital and literary. All the greatest novels are both. To say that no fictitious narrative of the first class has been "a truthful reproduction of the artist's era" is contradicted by Fielding and Jane Austen, Thackeray and George Eliot, Balzac, Flaubert and Tolstoy, to name no others. To judge by the superiority of the novels in which they dealt with their own era to those which they based on history—and Scott's would be a still more telling instance—it is enormously better for a novel to be vital. When Coleridge, whom Mr. Cabell does not quote, advised the young poet to seek his themes in distant ages and alien environments, he was thinking, not of prose fiction, which is a reading of actual life, but of epic and tragedy, for the creative imagination would only be hampered by the fetters of too much actuality. And, even so, Charteris, in the final tale, seems to make a mistake when he says: "I dare not dissipate my energies by taking any part in the drama I was attempting to re-write, because I must so jealously conserve all the force that was in me for the perfection of my lovelier version." The biographies of men of letters leave the general impression, not that they shunned life, but rather that they lived, felt, and enjoyed strenuously in order to write greatly.

Mr. Cabell's Shakespeare is a commonplace person with an eye for business and a gift for gabbling "immortal phrases like a stammering infant." On Mr. Cabell's theory, of course, the portrayal of human life, the creation of figures that at once mirror and transcend life, are things of minor importance. Shakespeare was a master-poet, apparently, because he was a master-stylist.

* *The Rise of Nationality in the Balkans.*
By R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.
(Constable & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

* *The Certain Hour: Dixain des Poètes.*
By James Branch Cabell. (McBride,
Nast & Co., 5s. net.)

But he gives Mr. Cabell's case away when he remarks to the Dark Lady: "What a deal of ruined life it takes to make a little art!" The Dark Lady, it is supposed, inflicted the most commonplace of tragedies, unrequited love, on "a man not very different from the run of men, one with a taste for stringing phrases and with a comedy or two to his discredit." And, inspired with love as well as a vocabulary, he becomes as a mountebank's lute, through which an implacable god plays "godlike music." But now, disillusioned and heart-whole, "a broken instrument flung by because the god had wearied of playing," he would "give forth no more heart-wringing music, for the musician had departed." Yet he toils on at his trade, still Mr. Cabell's artist, still wielding the magic style that transmutes the imperfections of sense to the fine gold of art. Such is the process, we are given to understand, by which 'The Tempest' and the serene aftermath of the tragic period came into being. But if Shakespeare had been nothing more than a transformer and polisher, not a seer and begetter, in what way would he have been the immense superior of a Théophile Gautier, a Prosper Mérimée, or any other master of the perfect style who has left shapely examples of the poem of art or the novel of art, but never created an immortal personality, thrilled us with a great emotion, or illuminated life with an original idea? Mr. Cabell's æsthetics are inadequate to explain any finer product of art than a Gautier or a Mérimée. They are inadequate as a theory of his own craftsmanship, for he has something in him besides style—some power of conveying character in a few strokes, and a gift for story and drama, that are well worth developing. 'Pro Honoria' is as well-constructed and ingenious, without being obtrusively ingenious, a short story as we have ever read; and 'Balthazar's Daughter' brings the strength and splendour and barbarity of the Renaissance before the mind as intensely as Mr. Maurice Hewlett could have done it.

Mr. Cabell has set himself high standards of perfection in the line where he thinks distinction is alone to be won; and when he gives up attitudinizing and affecting the ironical cynicism and nonchalance of his Prince Fribble, he writes dialogue not unworthy of Pope and Sheridan or even of Shakespeare himself. "Historians have touched on his dilemma with marked reticence" is neat, to say the least of it. But, on the next page, is this meant for sheer burlesque of the very style of which he has been a brilliant exponent, or what?—"To restore this diamond to its lawful, although no doubt polygamous and inefficiently attired proprietors is at this date impossible." Mr. Cabell is a genealogist, and probably has found among records now very dusty much material for "precise and joyous little

tales which prevaricate tenderly about the universe, and veil the pettiness of human nature with screens of verbal jewelwork." But there is a grain of wisdom in 'Life for Art's Sake,' and more in 'Beauty is Truth.' What would make his stories really "first-class art" is more vitality.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF POLAND.

THE restoration of Poland will almost certainly be one of the results of the War. But what Poland? Will the geographical boundaries of the new state coincide with those only of Russian Poland? Will they also include the whole of German and Austrian Poland? Or will perchance the Poland of the seventeenth century be reconstituted, including Kurland and Lithuania? To form a proper judgment on the problems suggested by these questions, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the trend of Polish history, and Major F. E. Whitton's book* comes therefore most opportunely at the present time. Let it be stated at once that his narrative is interesting, readable, and to the point. But the book suffers from two weaknesses—a marked insufficiency of dates and a remissness in dealing with the life of the common people.

There may be something to say in favour of excluding from the text of an historical narrative all but the most important dates. In that case dates should be relegated to the margin or to the top of the page, in order that the reader may be clear as to the time when events occurred. Major Whitton adopts neither of these alternatives, and where he does provide a date, he prints it, apologetically as it were, in a foot-note. The usefulness of the book is thus greatly diminished. This fault is particularly noticeable in the chapters dealing with the early history of Poland. The first evidence of national life; the reign of Ziemowit, often spoken of as the Golden Age of Poland; the origin of the *liberum veto*, so fatal a factor in the country's story; the accession of Casimir the Great; the rebellion of Chmielnicki (who, by the way, does not appear in the index)—these are but a few events chosen at random that should have been clearly dated.

Our second criticism of the book is that it deals too much with kings and dynasties, and too little with social and constitutional developments. Peculiar economic conditions were also a factor in the disintegration of Poland, and these, in our opinion, Major Whitton has not succeeded in bringing out

adequately. Perhaps that is because his interests are mainly political. The political aspect of the story certainly does receive at his hands the treatment it deserves. The three partitions of Poland are particularly well described, though the author seems to be very diffident in expressing his own opinions, preferring instead to quote standard historians or histories. Equally well done are the three chapters that deal respectively with Russian, German, and Austrian Poland, though they are based on second-hand information.

Major Whitton's book is clearly not intended for students, but the average man, interested in problems which the War has made acute, will find this canter through Polish history useful in helping him to form a more or less sound judgment on the merits of Poland's claims to be re-established as a member of the comity of nations, and, what is more, on the relative demands of the two groups of Poles, with their different maps of the Poland of the future.

Communications.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

THE tardy recognition of the value of libraries in any comprehensive scheme of education is surely a reflection on that great body of educationists who are seeking in its widest sense the welfare of youth. The outlook and imagination of both child and teacher have been restricted by too exclusive reliance on "Readers" and textbooks, and the result can only be regarded as lamentable to all concerned. But the quickening spirit now apparent in the co-ordination of all educational agencies seems likely to raise the whole question of the function of municipal libraries, as they affect not only the child, but also the adult, and it is for those concerned to discover the best methods of reconciling conflicting interests for the common good.

Libraries, as already pointed out, are an integral part of education, and the suggestion has been made that their entire administration should be taken over by education authorities. So far, however, there is no agreement that such a course is the best or only solution of a somewhat debatable question; but co-operation could quite easily be arrived at under present conditions, and would be more effective probably because of willing, rather than compulsory, co-partnership between education authority and library committee. It is, perhaps, not generally realized that education authorities may spend money on school libraries under the existing law and so help the public library fund, also that teachers and librarians can work together in the organization of school libraries.

* *A History of Poland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* By F. E. Whitton. (Constable & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)

This has already been done, and some account of the work at Halifax may interest readers of *The Athenæum* at the present time.

Eleven years ago the education committee, recognizing the need of greater reading facilities in the schools, approached the library committee—which, by the way, at that time was grouped with the committee for markets, parks, and cemeteries—to co-operate in the provision of school libraries. But nothing of any value was done. Later, however, it was decided by the Town Council to associate the library committee with the education committee, instead of with the cemeteries and markets. This, of course, provided exactly the conditions required for co-ordination of effort between the two departments, and a comprehensive system of libraries, forty in number, for the day schools was soon established, the education committee providing the cost of books, boxes, stationery, and other equipment, and the libraries the technical skill necessary in organization. These libraries vary in size from 50 volumes for a small school to 400 for a large one, and the total number of volumes now in use is 10,000. The libraries are not interchangeable between school and school, as the teachers prefer to build up permanent collections, and recognize that the periodical changes caused by scholars passing through the school provide the necessary variety. When these libraries were established the juvenile departments at the adult libraries were discontinued; in fact, some of the books were handed over as a nucleus to the schools, but most were either unsuitable or too worn for further use, and of the few used all have since been withdrawn.

In the actual working of the libraries each school department has at least a weekly issue, the head teacher being responsible for the proper use and care of the books, and a report is made quarterly to a small committee of teachers, together with myself, which meets at the public library. At these meetings everything connected with the working of the school libraries is discussed, reports or reviews of new books are presented, and allocations of additional books are made.

In building up the different libraries grants of books were based on the number of children on the register, and each head teacher selects from a specially compiled standard list, prepared and frequently revised by the school libraries committee. No book is admitted to this list without having been read and reviewed by some member of the committee, so that it will be seen that every care is exercised to secure the most suitable literature. Not only subject-matter, but composition, print, illustrations, and binding are considered. A typed copy of each review is attached to a specimen copy of the book it relates

to, and the latter is shelved in a special teachers' room at the public library. In selecting additional books teachers may examine copies and reports of all books included in the selection list.

In considering the use made of the school libraries it is interesting to note that for the years 1883 to 1905, when juvenile literature was supplied from the public libraries only, the average annual issue was in round figures 27,000, whereas since that date, with the more numerous centres provided by the schools and the better supply of books available, the average issue has been 101,000. Apart, however, from the greatly increased issue, the influence of the school libraries is reflected in other directions. In their vocabulary and composition, as well as in a more intelligent selection of reading matter when they use the adult libraries, the children are progressing. It should be stated that children of 10 years and upwards only are supplied with books from the school libraries, and the number of ticket-holders now stands at 4,000.

The success of the day-school library scheme has been such that an extension of the work to the evening continuation schools was recently decided upon, and over 2,000 volumes have been placed in sixteen departments.

To link up the work of the school libraries with that of the adult libraries a system of transfer tickets, issued by head teachers to scholars leaving school, is in use, and periodical visits of small numbers of children in charge of a teacher are made to the adult libraries, where a lesson on the arrangement and working of the library is given. These lessons not only introduce the children to the large collections of books available when school days are ended, but they also afford some guidance as to selection and where to look for special knowledge on any specific topic. It is obvious that their value can hardly be overestimated.

Other examples of co-operative effort at Halifax are the production of a school periodical, issued monthly for circulation in the elementary schools and managed by a committee of teachers, with myself as editor, and the special provision by the education committee of the chief books on education, as published, which are housed at the central library.

In a brief article it is impossible to convey more than a general idea of our work with the schools, but technical details are more fully dealt with in my article 'School Libraries: their Organization and Management,' contributed to *The Library Association Record*, vol. xii., whilst 'The Public Library and the Education Committee,' by the Halifax Education Secretary, in vol. xi. of the same journal, may also be usefully consulted at the present time.

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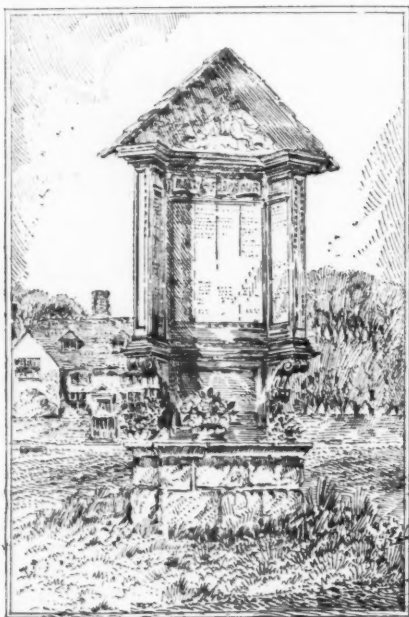
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List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This List does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

GENERAL WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Koch (Theodore Wesley). BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH, AND HOSPITAL; with a prefatory note by J. Y. W. MacAlister, and a postscript by C. T. Hagberg Wright. *Dent*, 1917. 9 in. 48 pp. il. paper, 6d. n. 027.6

Dr. Koch could not make a more telling appeal for generous assistance to the great work being done by the British Red Cross Library, the Camps Library, the Y.M.C.A., and the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme in supplying reading for our soldiers and sailors. Full particulars are given both of methods and results.

***Pollard (Alfred William).** EARLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS: a history of the decoration and illustration of books in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 2nd ed. *Kegan Paul*, 1917. 8½ in. 262 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 096

This work first appeared (1893) in the well-known series "Books about Books," and has been accepted as a most useful introduction to the subject. In the new edition Mr. Pollard has corrected many small errors, especially in the light of Proctor's 'Index to Early Printed Books.' The volume has, of course, been reset; it is now printed on thinner paper, and is not quite so attractive as the first edition, either typographically or in the quality of the illustrations.

Southwell (Mrs. E. B.). CHILDREN'S BOOKS OLD AND NEW, including the old fairy-story 'Tom Tit Tot.' *Jarrolds*, 1917. 6½ in. 45 pp. paper, 6d. n. 028.5

There is nothing new in this brief paper on books for children, but it gives the delightful 'Tom Tit Tot' in the East Anglian dialect.

Sparke (Archibald). HOW THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CAN HELP THE BUSINESS MAN. 2nd impression. *Bolton Public Libraries Committee*, 1917. 10 in. 35 pp. paper. 016.6

This is a catalogue (with a foreword) of books in the Bolton Public Libraries of special utility to the business man, e.g., directories, technical and other dictionaries, year-books, consular and colonial trade reports, atlases, &c. The Bolton Libraries have some good material in these sections; but are the reference works of Spon and Ure, dating from the late seventies, of much use at the present time for industrial arts, manufactures, and commercial products?

Stevenson (Lilian). A CHILD'S BOOKSHELF: SUGGESTIONS ON CHILDREN'S READING; with an annotated list of books on heroism, service, patriotism, friendliness, joy, and beauty. *Student Christian Movement*, 1917. 7½ in. 136 pp. alphabetical index of authors and titles, foreword, paper, 1/6 n. 028.5

Miss Stevenson has expended time on work which has already been much better done, and for which she hardly appears to be fitted by practical experience. A list of guides to children's books will be found in Berwick Sayers's 'Children's Library,' and others have come out since. A mass of literature prepared expressly for juvenile consumption is published yearly, and a great deal of it is not worth the paper, not to mention the labour, involved. Miss Stevenson seems to have taken the sale catalogues of this material, and sorted them into a rough classification. We believe there is an immense amount of genuine literature, not purposely written down to the intelligence of a child, which a child would enjoy and benefit by far more than by what is often sugared history, treacled sociology, and emasculated fiction. Why should children have to wait till after the age of 15 before they can read 'Robinson Crusoe' or 'Gulliver'?

Must the whole of Dickens and Scott be denied them unless "simply retold for children"? Why, we would give children Conan Doyle and Weyman, and even Borrow. We would give them the 'Life of Lewis Carroll,' the 'Life of Frank Buckland,' and many other books that we still enjoy. They would enjoy them differently, perhaps, but quite as much; and we should have the satisfaction of putting them in the way of distinguishing between the real thing and "edifying" rubbish.

***Williams's (Dr.) Trustees.** A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITY AND LIBRARY ESTABLISHED UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE REV. DANIEL WILLIAMS, D.D.; printed by direction of his Trustees to commemorate the bicentenary of the Trust in the year 1916. [*The Library, Gordon Square, W.C.*] 1917. 7½ in. 155 pp. por. il. index, appendices. 027.4

This gives a succinct account of the Nonconformist divine who in 1716 left his extensive property for the establishment of a charity and library which are still flourishing progressively; but the history of the library in its successive habitats, of the various benefactors and librarians, and of the growth of the catalogue, takes up most of the book, and is extremely interesting. The present building contains more than 66,000 volumes, and is large enough to house at least ten times as many. It has an annual issue of 22,000, and sends out nearly 7,000 parcels a year—a number about equal to the total of the annual visitors. Yet there are plenty of people in London who do not know that they can become readers and borrowers at the Gordon Square library free of charge.

100 PHILOSOPHY.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; founded December fourteenth, Nineteen hundred and ten: YEAR-BOOK FOR 1917, No. 6. *Washington, D.C., 2 Jackson Place*, 1917. 10 in. 230 pp. por. appendixes, bibliog. index. 172.4

Contains particulars of the organization of the Endowment; reports of the Executive Committee, the secretary, the directors of the Divisions of Economics and History and of International Law, and the acting director of Intercourse and Education; a list of depository libraries and institutions of the Endowment; and a catalogue of its publications.

***Croce (Benedetto).** LOGIC AS THE SCIENCE OF THE PURE CONCEPT; translated from the Italian of Benedetto Croce by Douglas Ainslie. *Macmillan*, 1917. 9½ in. 639 pp., 14/ n. 160

The translator states that he has striven to render this book, the third volume of the 'Philosophy of the Spirit,' "the equal of its predecessors in accuracy and elegance of translation," and that he has "taken the opinion of critical friends on many occasions, though more frequently" he has "preferred to retain" his own. The 'Logic,' it is thought by the translator, will come to be recognized as a masterpiece, "in the sense that it supplants and supersedes all Logics that have gone before, especially... formal Logics, of which the average layman has so profound and justifiable mistrust," because, "as Croce says, they are not Logic at all, but illogic." Mr. Ainslie claims that it is shown by Croce "that the prestige of Aristotle is not wholly to blame for the survival of formal Logic and for the class of mind that denying thought dwells ever in the *ipse dixit*." With the publication of the 'Logic,' in addition to the volumes previously translated by Mr. Ainslie, a complete view of Croce's philosophic system in an English rendering becomes available for students and general readers. This is satisfactory; but, whatever opinion may be held regarding contemporary German thought, we deprecate the introduction, into what should be a dispassionate preface to a work upon philosophy, of such expressions as "foul-souled Teuton" and "his bestiality will ask a potent purge."

Erasmus (Desiderius). THE COMPLAINT OF PEACE; translated from the Latin of Erasmus, A.D. 1559; edited by Alexander Grieve. *Headley Bros.* [1917]. 7½ in. 125 pp. foreword, notes, boards, 2/ and 2/6 n. 172.4

It appears from a letter written by Erasmus about a year before the original publication in 1517 of his 'Querela Pacis,' of which the book before us is a translation, that there had been a project to assemble at Cambrai a congress of kings, who should enter into solemn and indissoluble engagements to preserve peace with each other. The monarchs were to be the Emperor Maximilian, Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles, sovereign of the Low Countries. But "certain persons, who get nothing by peace and a great deal by war, threw obstacles in the way, which prevented this truly kingly purpose from being carried into execution. After this great disappointment, I sat down and wrote, by desire of John Sylvagius, my 'Querela Pacis,' or 'Complaint of Peace.'" Thus, as the editor remarks in his foreword, 'Querela Pacis' was "the fruit of an otherwise abortive precursor of the Hague Conference of our own days." The book was dedicated to Philip of Burgundy, Bishop of Utrecht. Many editions were published, including a

translation by Thomas Paynell, issued in 1559, and another version (editor unknown) which appeared in 1802. The present publication is a reprint of the last-named. The essay is noteworthy as an appealing presentation of the arguments for peace by the illustrious sixteenth-century Reformer.

The Indian Philosophical Review, vol. 1, No. 1, JULY, 1917; edited by Alban G. Widgey and R. D. Ranade. *Bombay, Oxford University Press, Elphinstone Circle; London, Oxford University Press*, 1917. 9½ in. 95 pp. paper, 1 rupee 8 annas (3/); annual subscription, 6 rupees (12/). 105

We have here the first number of a quarterly magazine for the promotion of studies in any realm of philosophical inquiry. Bearing in mind the ancient principle that "things are to be judged by what they are capable of becoming rather than by what they immediately are," the editors believe that a review of the kind is needed for the "organization and increase of serious philosophical activities in India"; and the publication is intended to serve as the organ of the Indian Philosophical Association "formed under the presidency of the recently installed Jagadguru Sankaracharya of the Karvir Math, Kolhapur." Its scope is to be "as broad as Philosophy, in the widest technical sense of that term," and the mode of treatment adopted will be scholarly rather than popular. The review will be open to contributions on philosophy in general, on logic, psychology, aesthetics, ethics, the philosophy of science, the philosophy of religion, metaphysics, and the history of philosophy, including ancient Greek philosophy, scholasticism, and the modern philosophy of the West, as well as the ancient, mediæval, and modern philosophy of the East. This is a large programme; and, as the editors state, many of the subjects named are represented in the West by independent periodicals. In India, however, it is essential for the present to concentrate activities upon the development of a single comprehensive review. It is announced that discussions of Eastern, and particularly Indian, philosophy will receive special attention. In the number before us Prof. Widgey has an article on 'Philosophy and Life'; and there are papers upon 'Aesthetics and Artistic Production' (Mr. Eric Major), 'Psychology in the Upanishads,' part 1 (Prof. Ranade), 'Sankaracharya's Criterion of Truth' (Pandit Mahabhatgavt of Kurtkot), and 'Zarathustra and the Hope of Immortality' (Prof. P. A. Wadia), as well as a number of critical notices of recent philosophical works.

***Laird (John)**. **PROBLEMS OF THE SELF**: an essay based on the Shaw Lectures given in the University of Edinburgh. *Macmillan*, 1917. 9 in. 388 pp. index, 12/ n. 128

The aim of Prof. Laird's inquiry is to consider a group of problems of the type best generally indicated by the catch-phrase "psychology without a soul"; to show why there must be a soul; and to discover in what sense precisely this "soul" should be understood. The author points out that it is "not enough to prove the absurdity of a 'Psychology without a Soul,' even if the proof be conclusive. The still more important question is: 'What is Psychology with a Soul?'" Theoretically there may be a psychology without a soul, declares Prof. Laird, but he maintains strongly that there is a soul, and in his concluding chapter discusses the relation of this problem to that of personal immortality.

Waldstein (Sir Charles). **PATRIOTISM, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL**: an essay. *Longmans*, 1917. 7½ in. 150 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 172.1

Reminding the reader that out of small beginnings arise great things, the author begins by discussing the progression from proximate to ultimate in the causes of the War, passes to a study of the psychology of German patriotism, devotes some consideration to false patriotism and corporate inferiority, and ends the essay upon the "ascending scale of corporate duties," including true national patriotism and international patriotism. In an eloquent epilogue Sir Charles Waldstein contends that man's longing for beauty and harmony is the most enduring and all-embracing of spiritual elements. The love for and loyalty to a league of civilized and free nations, which, in a previous passage, he declares "can, will, and must be as strong and passionate as they are now for a single country," may, it is suggested, be begotten by this "spiritual rule of Harmonism."

200 RELIGION.

***Bell (George Kennedy Allen)**, ed. **THE MEANING OF THE CREED**: papers on the Apostles' Creed. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 8½ in. 284 pp. bibliog., 6/ n. 238.1

The Dean of Christ Church, the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, the Bishops of Ely and Down, the present and the late Regius Professors of Divinity at Cambridge, the Dean of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and other distinguished Anglican theologians, have been collaborators in this important work upon the Creed which is in substance the earliest. The introduction is contributed by the editor.

Benson (Robert Hugh). **SERMON NOTES**; edited by the Rev. C. C. Martindale: second series, *CATHOLIC*. *Longmans*, 1917. 7½ in. 146 pp. front., 4/ n. 252

These notes of the late Monsignor Benson were written in preparation for addresses delivered at the Carmelite Church, Kensington, at Westminster Cathedral, at St. James's, Spanish Place, at Salford and Norwich, in America, and elsewhere. Some of the subjects dealt with are 'The Way, the Truth, and the Life,' 'Four Miracles of Christ,' 'On the Will,' and the Kikuyu controversy.

British and Foreign Bible Society. **HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REPORT**; for the year ending March, 1917. *The Society*, 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, 1917. 8½ in. 181 pp. appendix, index, boards, 1/ 206

It is stated in this report, for "the most tragic year we have ever known," that the list of versions of the Scriptures which the Society has helped to produce or circulate now comprises 504 different languages. These include a complete Bible in 132 forms of speech, and a complete New Testament in 117 more. During the past year versions were published in seven fresh tongues. For soldiers and sailors, since the War began, over 6,000,000 volumes, in sixty different languages, have been provided by the Society.

***Gwatkin (Henry Melvill)**. **CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND, TO THE DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE**; with a preface by the Rev. E. W. Watson. *Longmans*, 1917. 9 in. 424 pp. index, 15/ n. 279.42

The work before us is an able survey, by the late Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge, of the successive phases of Britain's ecclesiastical and secular development, and of the relations between Church and State, from the dim era of the early British Church to the end of the reign of Queen Anne. If, in consequence of the lamented author's death, some portions of the book are not quite abreast of the most recent knowledge (and respect for the writer has forbidden any essential alteration in the text), there is compensation in the broadminded and comprehensive treatment of the weighty theme to which Prof. Gwatkin wholeheartedly addressed himself. Of the position of the Church at the period of the Revolution the author remarks that she was confronted by "three organized bodies of Protestant Dissenters, not to add the Quakers as a fourth; and these carried a moral weight far beyond their numbers. High as the best Episcopalians must rank, they are worthily matched in learning, in courage, in spirituality, by the best Dissenters—Baxter, Owen, Goodwin, Howe, Bunyan, Fox." It is a matter for regret that Dr. Gwatkin was not spared to deal with the relations of Church and State in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Hughes (Thomas). **HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN NORTH AMERICA, COLONIAL AND FEDERAL: TEXT**, vol. 2, FROM 1645 TILL 1773. *Longmans*, 1917. 10½ in. 760 pp. maps, bibliog. appendices, index, 25/ n. 271.5

This substantial volume of Jesuit history covers more than a century of the Society's missionary activity in North America; that is to say, from the Cromwellian period to the time of the American Revolution. The previous volume dealt with the period from 1580 to 1645. The documents which have been published parallel with the 'History,' under the title of 'Documents,' vol. 1, parts 1 and 2, have all been used, it is stated, in the present volume of 'Text,' for the period concerned. The book before us contains lists of the Generals and English Provincials of the Society of Jesus for the period covered, and of abbreviations and titles of works quoted. Six clear maps, numerous references, and many biographical notices are provided.

Legg (J. Wickham). **ESSAYS, LITURGICAL AND HISTORICAL** (*Studies in Church History*). *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 8 in. 182 pp. indexes, 5/ n. 264

Dr. J. Wickham Legg has brought together in this volume a number of essays contributed by him to periodical literature. The papers include 'Notes on the Structure of Collects,' 'Criticism of the Roman Liturgy by Roman Catholic Authors,' 'The carrying in procession in Church of England Services of Lighted Candles and Torches,' 'The taking away (so asserted) of the Priesthood from the Rev. Samuel Johnson in 1686,' and other writings of considerable interest to liturgiologists and ecclesiastical historians.

Longford (William Wingfield). **MUSIC AND RELIGION**: a survey (*The Music-Lover's Library*). *Kegan Paul* [1917]. See 780.9 Music. 264.2

Martin (G. Currie). **THE GOSPEL OF LUKE**: a series of daily study notes. *National Adult School Union*, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. [1917]. 7½ in. 61 pp. paper, 4d. 226.4

The author follows up his 'Notes' on the Gospel of John by a similar series of notes on Luke's Gospel, designed for readers who are willing to devote a short period each day for four weeks to a careful reading of the book. The student who wishes further information is also advised in regard to several useful works.

Orchard (William Edwin). THE NEW CATHOLICISM; and other sermons. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 198 pp., 3/6 n. 252.2
A series of sermons which have been preached by Dr. Orchard from the King's Weigh House pulpit. One of the central themes is the possibility of closely associating the spirit and fundamental ideas of Catholic faith and worship with Free Church principles and a liberal theology, so as to combine them into a "New Catholicism."

Pollock (Right Rev. Bertram). HOLY COMMUNION AND RESERVATION: four articles. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 46 pp. appendix, 1/6 n. 264.035

A reprint of four articles by the Bishop of Norwich, originally published in *The Church Family Newspaper*. The author is of opinion that Reservation is precluded by the directions in the present Book of Common Prayer; and he strongly criticizes those clergy who would go outside the limits there laid down.

Report of the Archbishops' Committee on Church and State: CONSTITUTION AND ENABLING BILL. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 7½ in. 30 pp. paper, 3d. n. 283

The Archbishops' Committee on Church and State had a draft 'Convocations' Report and Enabling Bill prepared in legal form, as appendixes to their Report, to illustrate the proposals of the Committee. At the request of the Church Self-Government Association, these appendixes are now published separately, as a supplement to the edition of the Report without appendixes. The first appendix relates to the order of procedure under the proposed scheme, the second is a draft of the constitution of the Church Council, and the third is the draft of an Enabling Bill conferring statutory powers upon the Church Council.

Rouse (Ruth) and Miller (H. Crichton). CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES; with special reference to the phenomenon of auto-suggestion. *Student Christian Movement*, 93 and 94 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, 1917. 7½ in. 153 pp., 2/6 n. 233.6

Discussing the psychological explanation of Christian experience, the authors begin by stating the difficulties of the problems concerned, proceed to a consideration of the psychological criterion of valid experience, pass on to the characteristics and results of Christian experience, and conclude with a study of the experience of Christ. God Himself, they suggest, is at work in the human soul, "energizing and transforming it."

Strachan (Robert Harvey). THE FOURTH GOSPEL: ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND ENVIRONMENT. *Student Christian Movement*, 93 and 94 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, 1917. 7 in. 256 pp. bibliogr. appendix, 3/6 n. 226.5

The author has not attempted in these pages a statement of the problem of the Fourth Gospel, but has wished to help students of the English Bible to reconstruct for themselves "the environment in and for which the Gospel presumably was written." His own view is that the key to the understanding of the Fourth Gospel is to regard it as "an *apologia* for the Christian faith, as it emerged A.D. 90-110." He believes that memoirs of the Apostle John and reports of his preaching form the basis of the entire book, which was put into its final shape by an editor. At the end of the volume are suggestions to leaders of study circles.

Walpole (Right Rev. George Henry Somerset). LIFE IN THE WORLD TO COME. *Robert Scott*, 1917. 7½ in. 148 pp., 2/6 n. 237.2

Dedicated to the congregation worshipping in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, "in remembrance of Lent, 1917," this book is divided into two parts, 'The Promise of Immortality' and 'The Fulfilment.' The first deals with the "natural hope of immortality," the Jewish hope of immortality, and immortality as preached by Christ and the Apostles; and the second with the revelations to "the stricken mother," "the desolate friend," "the disappointed patriot," and "the depressed Church," respectively.

Whitney (James Pounder). THE EPISCOPATE AND THE REFORMATION: our outlook (*Handbooks of Catholic Faith and Practice*). *London, Robert Scott; Milwaukee, Wis., the Young Churchman Co.*, 1917. 7½ in. 199 pp. appendix, index, 2/6 n. 283

This is another volume in the useful series of handbooks edited by Dr. W. J. Sparrow Simpson. Prof. Whitney deals with his subject historically, and in a judicial spirit. He considers that the position adopted by the Church of England at the Reformation "has given to it the law of its life.... It refuses equally Papal tyranny and the anarchy of individualism."

Worsley (Frederick William). LETTERS TO MR. BRITLING. *Robert Scott*, 1917. 7½ in. 93 pp., 2/ n. 230.6

The author, a Church of England chaplain at the front, has been ingenious in his choice of a title for this series of "letters." Though described on the cover—a little ambitiously—as a "reply to Mr.

H. G. Wells," the letters strike the reader as being not so much examples of particularly successful apologetic writing as discursive papers treating didactically and simply of Christian doctrines, such as the Incarnation, the Virgin Birth, the Resurrection, and free will; of the sacraments; and of prayer. On p. 22 a superfluous *z* has crept into "Zarathustras."

300 SOCIOLOGY.

English Association. ENGLISH PAPERS IN EXAMINATIONS FOR PUPILS OF SCHOOL AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES (*English Association Pamphlet No. 37*). *The Association*, May, 1917. 10 in. 32 pp., 1/ 375.82

The examination system may be productive of evil and become an obstacle to a real love of literature, unless it be conducted with rare insight and sympathy. Many common blunders are pointed out here, and salutary hints conveyed. Literature, as literature, has scarcely yet taken its due place in education, and the reason seems to be its low examination value unless it is made a branch of philology, or some other "ology" for which higher marks may be obtained.

Jacobs (A. J.). NEUTRALITY VERSUS JUSTICE: an essay on international relations. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 128 pp., 2/ n. 341.1

Arguing in favour of an application to nations of the principle that society is based upon the practice of mutual protection among its members, the author of this book maintains that all that is required (or that it will be found possible to obtain) in order to initiate a system of international justice is "an agreement between independent States binding themselves to defend the territorial integrity of each, no matter by whom or for what reason attacked." The essential feature of such a defensive alliance, it is pointed out, is that its object is not only to defend any one of the contracting parties against attack from outside, but also to resist aggression by any of the allied nations themselves directed against any other nation within the alliance.

James (Stanley B.). THE MEN WHO DARED: the story of an adventure. *Daniel* [1917]. 7½ in. 100 pp. paper, 1/ n. 355.2

It is undeniable that those who, in all sincerity and from conscientious scruples, object to taking any part in war are actuated by what they believe to be unselfish motives; and equally certain that some of their number have borne without complaining or finching rancorous abuse, corporal suffering, and actual cruelty. To a few the ultimate penalty of military rule has been, for aught they knew to the contrary, an imminent reality. Thus, declares the author, conscientious objectors have not failed before the physical test. They bear on their bodies the "stigmata of peace." Specimens are quoted by Mr. James as illustrations of the bullying to which some anti-militarists have been subjected before the tribunals; and examples follow of the treatment alleged to have been received by certain of these unfortunate men at military depots. Although the official head-quarters of the No-Conscription Fellowship are in the Adelphi, the spiritual head-quarters Mr. James affirms to be at Wormwood Scrubs, where, it is stated, there are between 700 and 1,000 conscientious objectors. The author alludes to the youthfulness of many; and, remarking that this is what one might expect, he argues that it is to persons as yet "unbribed by success" that we must look for the pioneers in unpopular causes. He avers that "an established reputation" is a fatal obstacle to participation in such movements. Surely there are many exceptions to this sweeping generalization. Instances leap to the mind, but we will not press the point. Considerable friendliness appears often to exist between conscientious objectors and their soldier escorts to barracks or the like. "Allan" (p. 8) should be *Allen*. Mr. James's book is of interest, and deserves to be widely read.

McMillan (Margaret). THE CAMP SCHOOL. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 178 pp. front., 3/6 n. 371.9

The author inscribes her book to the school teachers of Bradford, and in it records a series of experiments "which had as their object the removal of the disabilities that come to the children of poverty and make even the best teaching difficult, or even impossible." The school clinic, the baby camp, girls' and boys' camps, the higher-grade camp, education in camp, and 'What we have to do now,' are some of the subjects dealt with. The account of the work done in Deptford by the author and her sister, the late Miss Rachel McMillan, is exceedingly interesting, not the least so being that part of the book describing the repeated Zeppelin raids, which eventually led to the closing of the night camps.

***Matheson (M. Cécile).** CITIZENSHIP: an introductory handbook. *Student Christian Movement*, 93 and 94 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, 1917. 7½ in. 136 pp. diagram, bibliogr. paper, 1/9 n. 323.6

Miss Matheson, who for several years was Warden of the Birmingham Women's Settlement, and has been engaged in a variety of philanthropic and social work, draws attention in the opening

chapter of her book to the growth of civic consciousness manifested among all classes of the community. In compiling this introduction to the study of a number of social questions in which, fortunately, interest is deepening and widening, the author has selected as capital themes the fact of citizenship, poverty and the distribution of wealth, the Poor Law, the homes of the people, education, public health, and the drink problem. The duties of the complete citizen, as voter, social worker, and business man, are among the topics considered in the concluding chapter; and at the end of the book are questions for discussion in study circles and the like.

Orage (A. R.). AN ALPHABET OF ECONOMICS. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 186 pp., 4/6 n. 335

The editor of *The New Age* has developed this alphabetized "attempt to define economics in terms of the wage system, and, at the same time, to suggest an alternative to it," from an endeavour to compile a glossary of economic and political terms for the use of readers of his journal in general, and of students of Guild Socialism in particular. The book will doubtless be of service during the coming period of Reconstruction, when problems such as those with which Mr. Orage deals will be pressing for the attention of "Everyman."

Penty (Arthur J.). OLD WORLDS FOR NEW: A STUDY OF THE POST-INDUSTRIAL STATE. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 186 pp., 3/6 n. 331

Some of the articles in this book were written for *The Daily Herald* in the months immediately preceding the outbreak of war, but others now appear for the first time. The author deals with a variety of topics, among which may be mentioned the mediæval guild system, the division of labour, machinery and industry, machinery and society, the tyranny of the middleman, the problem of his elimination, and the decentralization of industry. Mr. Penty, convinced that the evils which society has brought into existence are "organic with the very structure of society," considers that we should seek to "replace existing society by a society based upon the civilization of the past."

***Royden (A. Maude), Rooper (Ralph), Rathbone (Eleanor F.), Burns (Elinor), and Gollancz (Victor).** THE MAKING OF WOMEN: OXFORD ESSAYS IN FEMINISM; edited by Victor Gollancz. *London, Allen & Unwin; New York, Macmillan* [1917]. 7½ in. 217 pp. appendixes, 4/6 n. 396

A series of papers—all good, some of them admirable—dealing with different facets of the feminist problem. 'Women Enfranchised,' 'Education,' 'Modern Love,' and 'The Future of the Women's Movement' are the titles of some of the essays. Miss Maude Royden's essay, 'Modern Love,' and Miss Elinor Burns's paper on 'Education,' are specially noteworthy.

Weeks (H. T.). HOW TO ENSURE FUTURE PEACE: a popular explanation of the aims, means, and methods of a "League of Nations"; preface by Aneurin Williams. *Murby* [1917]. 7½ in. 28 pp. bibliog. paper, 2d. 341.1

Mr. Weeks has put in a small compass many of the arguments in favour of a future union of the world-powers in an international league. Such an organization, endowed with the power of "economic boycott," should, according to the author, even without armed forces, be able to inflict a heavy blow upon a recalcitrant State—by curtailing export of necessary commodities, by closing ports to its ships, by the refusal of postal facilities, and by the prohibition of all travel and intercourse—and thus bring it into line with the rest of the powers.

***Woolf (Leonard S.), ed.** THE FRAMEWORK OF A LASTING PEACE. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 8½ in. 154 pp., 4/6 n. 341.1

The most important schemes which have been put forward in America, on the Continent, and in Britain for a League of Nations, for the reconstruction of international society and the prevention of war, are collected in this book, and in the introduction the editor critically examines the various proposals. He is of opinion that on the most essential points they are in substantial agreement, and that the lines of future statesmanship in regard to international relations are thus indicated.

400 PHILOLOGY.

Groves (E. J. A.). A JUNIOR FRENCH COURSE: FIRST YEAR; with illustrations by Gordon Browne and others. *Blackie*, 1917. 7½ in. 199 pp. il. vocab. tables, 2/6 n. 448.2

Grammar occupies a more prominent position in this 'Course' than in some similar books which have appeared since the advent of reformed methods; and the author develops the grammatical rules or facts by examples and questions before introducing the pupil to the reading lesson. If desired, however, the reading lesson can be used as an introduction to the grammar, without material disadvantage to the user of the book.

Peers (E. Allison). A SKELETON SPANISH GRAMMAR. *Blackie*, 1917. 7½ in. 179 pp. appendix, exercises, vocabularies, 2/6 n. 465

This is a well-arranged summary of the grammar of the Spanish language, followed by a separate section containing exercises in reading, conversation, and translation, and by English-Spanish and Spanish-English vocabularies. Such matters as the differences between *estar* and *ser*, and *haber* and *tener*; the various modes of address; and the "polite" forms *Usted* and *Ustedes*, are simply and clearly explained. The paradigms of the verbs are set forth in good, plain type.

Pocock (Guy N.). PRÉCIS WRITING FOR BEGINNERS. *Blackie*, 1917. 7½ in. 79 pp., 2/ 428.2

The author's object is to teach précis writing "from the very start." Treated in an elementary manner, therefore, the subject is progressively set, before the student, who is instructed to read through the whole of his matter before writing anything, to mark essential passages, to write in the form of "reported speech," and to select a fitting title; he is cautioned against making criticisms or explanations, and taught to include all important dates, to maintain a due balance, and so forth. The examples are judiciously chosen; and the book is useful and practical.

Wisdom (J. H.) and Murray (Marr). A PRACTICAL POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE ITALIAN AND ENGLISH AND ENGLISH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES; comprising upwards of 5,000 words in common use in each language (*Practical Pocket Dictionaries*). *Melrose* [1917]. 6½ by 3 in. 123 pp. thin cardboard, 6d. n. 453.2

In this dictionary only those words that are in common use have been included; consequently it has been found possible to print it in clear and legible type and on substantial paper. To travellers particularly, and, within obvious limits, to the student, such a dictionary may be useful. It should be noted, however, that while information about gender and other grammatical points is given in the English-Italian section, no help of the kind is supplied in the Italian-English portion.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

Northrup (Edwin F.). LAWS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE: a reference book—*Philadelphia and London, Lippincott* [1917]. 8 in. 220 pp. bibliog. index, limp leather, 8/6 n. 530.2

Dr. Northrup's preface opens with the statement that accumulated facts, and sets of formulated propositions respecting facts, constitute exact knowledge, and that data, mathematical relations, and physical laws are the "three firm supports" of physical science and engineering. The data and mathematics of physical science are readily accessible, but a handbook containing a full list of the general propositions or laws of science is, so far as the author is aware, lacking. The present work, which is an essay at filling this "obvious gap in the literature of Physical Science," deals with six branches of science: mechanics; hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and capillarity; sound; heat and physical chemistry; electricity and magnetism; and light. In each division laws, general propositions, theorems, and important statements of fact will be found under suitable headings, together with references to the treatises and textbooks whence the precise statements of these fundamentals of science have been extracted by the author. The book is a valuable epitome, and should be of special service to students of physics, chemistry, and engineering.

***Webb (Thomas William).** CELESTIAL OBJECTS FOR COMMON TELESCOPES: sixth edition, thoroughly revised by the Rev. T. E. Espin. *Longmans*, 1917. 7 in. 2 vols. 273 and 328 pp. il. maps, appendixes, index, 7/6 n. each. 523

The general plan of this sixth edition of Webb's well-known work remains the same as that of the previous edition, but additional notes have been inserted in vol. 1 where necessary; vol. 2 has been rewritten; and the maps of the Moon and of Mars have been replaced by a new map of the former by Mr. Walter Goodacre, and a chart of the planet by E. Antoniadi.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

***The Complete Woodworker;** with about 900 diagrams and working drawings and nearly 100 photographs (*Cassell's Handicraft Library*). *Cassell* [1917]. 8½ in. 416 pp. il. index, 6/ n. 694

The actual practice of woodworking is alone dealt with in this book, two earlier volumes in the series having treated of the construction of furniture and the preparation of working drawings. The present volume comprises information with regard to the choice and use of tools, the ordinary operations of carpentry, the making of curved woodwork, the methods employed in veneering and inlaying, and the chief processes of finishing woodwork. The comprehensiveness with which the subject is treated is indicated by the large number of admirable diagrams and photographs. That the requirements of the present time have not been forgotten is apparent from the inclusion of a chapter on aeroplane woodwork. A noteworthy feature of this very useful handbook is the list of varieties of wood on pp. 385-98.

Davies (C. J.). PIG-KEEPING IN WAR-TIME: a practical and instructive booklet on the best and most profitable methods of pig-keeping. 'Country Life' Offices [1917]. 8 in. 30 pp. 1 il. paper, 7d. n. 636.4

The author deals with topics of importance to every keeper of pigs, such as accommodation, sties and appliances, food and feeding, breeding and rearing, varieties of pigs and how to choose them, and common complaints.

Owen (Margaret B.). THE SECRET OF TYPEWRITING SPEED. Chicago, Forbes & Co., 1917. 7½ in. 158 pp. il., \$1 n. 652

The typewriter has become an indispensable appliance in the professional man's library, study, or chambers, in the public or private office, and elsewhere; and consequently the typist is "always with us." A book, therefore, by a lady who is stated to have won on three occasions the world's typewriting speed championship must appeal to many readers. Miss Owen describes clearly and readably the methods she has followed to enable her to attain the remarkable speed of 137 words a minute; and her book is full of practical hints on numerous topics of interest to the typist, apart from the matter of speed.

Powell-Owen (W.). POULTRY-KEEPING ON SMALL LINES. Newnes [1917]. 7½ in. 144 pp. il. paper, 1/6 n. 636.5

A useful handbook for the poultry-keeper whose aims are not very ambitious. Information of a practical character fills the eighteen chapters of the book, which can be commended for its simplicity and completeness.

Roth (Amy). VEGETARIAN AND WAR-TIME COOKERY. John Hogg, 13 Paternoster Row, E.C., 1917. 7½ in. 141 pp. index, paper, 1/3 n. 641.5

A collection of modern recipes "by a well-known restaurateur" [sic], dealing with beans, cheese, eggs, rice, salads, nuts, and such-like materials, and supplemented by chapters on the gas-cooker, the fireless cooker or newspaper box, frying, &c. The book is prepared with special reference to war conditions and the instructions of the Food Controller.

Walker (Sydney F.). MOTOR-CARS AND OTHER MOTOR-DRIVEN VEHICLES: their construction and working (The "How does it work?" Series, No. 9). Pearson, 1917. 7½ in. 128 pp. il. index, paper, 1/ n. 629.2

An acceptable little book explaining to the general reader and to owners and users of motor-cars the working of these vehicles, the differences between steam-driven, electrically driven, and petrol cars, and the distinctive features of various forms of cars for which there is a popular demand. The volume is plentifully illustrated.

700 FINE ARTS.

Dodd (Francis). GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY: portraits in colours by Francis Dodd; with introduction and biographical notes; part 1. (Published for the Government) 'Country Life' Office, 1917. 12½ by 9½ in. 44 pp. 12 por. paper, 5/ 757

The brilliant men portrayed in the first part of Mr. Francis Dodd's series of pictures of British generals are Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig; Generals Plumer, Rawlinson, Gough, Allenby, Horne, and Byng; and Lieut.-Generals Birdwood, Congreve, Haldane, Watts, and Smuts. Mr. Dodd's work is artistically satisfactory, and the accompanying biographical notes will be of service for reference. The introduction well epitomizes the fine work which these officers, collectively or individually, have done at Mons, Maubeuge, Le Cateau; on the Ourcq, the Aisne, and the Marne; at Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, and Loos; in the battle of the Somme, on Vimy Ridge, and at Messines; and with the British East African Expeditionary Force.

***Dodd (Francis).** GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY: reproductions in colours after drawings by Francis Dodd. (Published for the Government) 'Country Life' Office [1917]. 19 by 14½ in. 4 plates, 2/6 each. 757

Reproductions of four of Mr. Dodd's portrait-drawings. Field-Marshal Sir D. Haig, Admirals Sir John Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Jan C. Smuts are the subjects of the portraits in the present series.

780 MUSIC.

Grigg-Smith (Thomas). THE USE OF THE VOICE. S.P.C.K., 1917. 7½ in. 118 pp. index, 2/6 n. 784.9

Mr. Grigg-Smith is a diocesan inspector of schools, and lecturer on voice-production at Egerton Hall Theological College. His book is truly described as a practical guide, and its directions could be followed with profit by an intelligent person without the aid of an expert—not, however, that the latter is not worth having. Both singers and public speakers are kept in view, and there is a special chapter on 'Divine Service.' *Artis est celare artem* (on pp. 27 and 77) is an unusual form of a familiar quotation.

Heller (Gordon). THE VOICE IN SONG AND SPEECH (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 263 pp. 4 appendices, index, 1/6 n. 784.9

Dedicated to "all who desire to become cultured singers and speakers of our mother tongue," Mr. Heller's useful work treats of the art of breathing, of the differences, classification, and compass of voices, of phrasing, recitative, diction, vocal hygiene, and other subjects as important to the speaker as to the singer. The author is nothing if not practical, and the book abounds in serviceable hints. The practising of scales Mr. Heller considers to be far too much neglected nowadays. He laments the "passing of the legato" style of singing, and calls attention to various mispronunciations frequently heard on the concert platform.

Lee (E. Markham). ON LISTENING TO MUSIC (*The Musician's Bookshelf*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 167 pp. appendices, index, 2/6 n. 780.7

There was considerable need for a book such as this, in which, while bewildering and fatiguing technicalities are for the most part avoided, sufficient information is supplied concerning musical phrasing and the like, the various kinds of musical compositions, and the several means by which music is publicly rendered, to enable the hearer to improve his comprehension of music, to listen intelligently, and to derive greater enjoyment from attendance at musical recitals. Orchestral music, chamber music, pianoforte, organ, and vocal recitals, oratorio and other choral music, church music, opera, theatre music, &c., are in turn pleasantly and luminously discussed by Dr. Lee.

Longford (William Wingfield). MUSIC AND RELIGION: a survey (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 152 pp., 1/6 n. 780.9

The Vicar of Almondbury's "survey" is of real interest, dealing with the origins of religion and music, with Hebrew religious music, music in the Early Church, the Gregorian revival, music in the Middle Ages, the effects of the Renaissance, and Reformation psalmody and modern hymnody, as well as with the main lines of English progress and the religious functions of music.

McEwen (John B.). THE FOUNDATIONS OF MUSICAL ÆSTHETICS; OR, THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC; with numerous musical illustrations (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 130 pp. bibliog., 1/6 n. 780.1

Among the subjects dealt with by Prof. McEwen are the nature of musical sound, equal temperament, tonality and scales, harmony, rhythm, balance, and musical form. The treatment is simple and popular.

Macpherson (Charles). A SHORT HISTORY OF HARMONY (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul, 1917. 7½ in. 141 pp. index, 1/6 n. 781.3

In this work the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral provides those "to whom music is essentially a pastime" with a clear exposition of the principles of harmony and counterpoint, accompanied by numerous musical illustrations, and followed by an alphabetical list of composers of the examples. Neither over-elaborated nor excessively elementary in its treatment of the subject, Prof. Macpherson's book will be acceptable not only to *dilettanti*, but also to serious students of music.

Moneur-Sime (A. H.). SHAKESPEARE: HIS MUSIC AND SONG (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 203 pp. il. por. 2 appendices, 1/6 n. 780.9

After two introductory chapters, the author deals with the singing and allusions to music in Shakespeare's plays and poems, beginning with the comedies, and passing on to the poems, historical plays, and tragedies. 'The Comedy of Errors' is "one of the very few plays in which music bears not the slightest part," and some of the poet's other works, such as 'Henry VI.', parts 1, 2, and 3, contain little or nothing that is directly musical; but the majority of the plays have a wealth of allusion to music, and many are enriched by delightful songs. Chap. 10 of this interesting book contains accounts of musical instruments mentioned in the poems and plays; and in Appendix I. are settings of some of the principal traditional tunes used or referred to by Shakespeare.

Scholes (Percy A.). EVERYMAN AND HIS MUSIC: simple papers on varied subjects (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 182 pp. 1/6 n. 780.4

A volume of short essays, reprinted from *Everyman, The Evening Standard*, and elsewhere, dealing with such subjects as 'England as a Musical Country,' 'Christmas Music,' 'The Fugue and the Plain Man,' 'Dickens and Music,' 'A German View of Musical England,' and 'A Neglected Force—the Brass Band.'

Scott (Cyril). THE PHILOSOPHY OF MODERNISM (in its Connection with Music) (*The Music-Lover's Library*). Kegan Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 141 pp. 3 appendixes, 1/6 n. 780.1

Much of the subject-matter of this book has appeared in the form of articles in *The Monthly Musical Record*, *The Musical Standard*, *The Herald of the Star*, *The Occult Review*, and elsewhere. Among the topics dealt with are the psychology of style, musical expressibility, the hidden aspects of music, criticism and the critical faculty, and originality as a sense. One of the appendixes treats of 'The Occult Relationship between Sound and Colour.'

800 LITERATURE.

Cannan (Gilbert). EVERYBODY'S HUSBAND. Secker [1917]. 7½ in. 36 pp., 2/ n. 822.9

This fanciful interlude would make a pretty curtain-raiser. It puts charmingly the claim of a girl to be herself and to have her own life and her own dreams. But the respectable egoist, the universal Sir Willoughby Patterne, is found hiding under the domino of the lover to-day, as in the days of her mother and her grandmother.

***D'Alton (J. F.).** HORACE AND HIS AGE. Longmans, 1917. 7½ in. 308 pp. index, 6/ n. 874.5

This useful and suggestive essay in Horatian criticism is an attempt to view the poet in the light of the various movements of his time, to appraise the influences to which he was subject, and to "recapture, as it were, the atmosphere" in which he passed his life. Dealing with the relations of Horace to Roman politics, social problems, religion, and the philosophical systems and popular beliefs of his time, as well as with the Augustan Revival and Horace's literary criticisms, Prof. D'Alton, with a careful endeavour to steer clear of Procrusteanism, and from evidence mainly derived from the poet's writings, has in considerable measure succeeded in placing before us, not indeed a new Horace, but one whose mentality is perhaps a little easier to understand than was previously the case.

Gwynn (Stephen). MRS. HUMPHRY WARD (*Writers of the Day*). Nisbet [1917]. 7 in. 127 pp. por. bibliog. index, 1/3 n. 823.9

Mr. Gwynn takes the candid and reasonable view that the popularity of Mrs. Humphry Ward justifies a critical attention which her books hardly deserve on mere literary grounds: he subscribes to the indictment of the devil's advocate that "she is a publicist rather than an artist." Her training and surroundings have given her a knowledge of social, political, and intellectual affairs that will make her as valuable to the future student of history as Trollope was for an earlier generation, though she does not possess Trollope's gift for making books live. Mr. Gwynn might have spared himself a lot of discussion as to why it is only now and then, in 'Robert Elsmere,' 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' and perhaps 'David Grieve,' that Mrs. Ward really grips us, by saying at once that her higher imaginative faculties are very rarely exerted.

***Saintsbury (George).** A HISTORY OF THE FRENCH NOVEL (TO THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY): vol. 1, FROM THE BEGINNING TO 1800. Macmillan, 1917. 9 in. 513 pp. chronological conspectus, bibliog. index, 18/ n. 843.09

This is not, like Prof. Saintsbury's recent history of the English novel, merely a bundle of reviews chronologically arranged; it contains history as well as chronology, and provides an admirable conspectus of the development of French fiction. Nevertheless, Prof. Saintsbury is more of a critic than an historian; and, as a critic, rather a taster and reviewer than an analyst and interpreter of forms and tendencies. He begins with the early lives of saints, which, he considers, started the romance in France; then, passing lightly over the *chansons de geste*, he comes to the *romans d'aventure*, especially the Arthurian. Chrétien de Troyes has, he thinks, had too much attention of late, and he is still inclined to identify the architect of the "Arthurian" with Walter Map. Some liberties are frankly taken with chronology in discussing the prose romances before 'Aucassin et Nicolette' and the other stories dating from the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries. Among these is 'Foulques Fitzwarin,' which might be claimed for our own literature, inasmuch as it is the paraphrase of an Anglo-Norman lay. Great space is given to the twelfth-century novel, both the long-winded Scudéry romance and the fairy-story, which Prof. Saintsbury regards as performing useful functions in the evolution of the novel. Much space is also given to Anthony Hamilton. This volume ends with Pigault-Lebrun. If, as the author intimates, this is to be his last great work, it will be a worthy coping-stone to a structure of imposing dimensions. It shows no falling-off in energy or in vivacity of style.

Webb (Mary). THE SPRING OF JOY: a little book of healing. Dent, 1917. 7½ in. 144 pp., 2/6 n. 824.9

These thoughtful and pleasantly written essays are intended for the "weary and wounded in the battle of life."

Wyatt (A. J.) and Low (W. H.). INTERMEDIATE TEXTBOOK OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, part 1; revised and partly rewritten by C. M. Drennan. 3rd ed. Clive, 1917. 7½ in. 454 pp. chronological table, index, 4/ 820.9

This manual is well adapted for its purpose, to give to candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Arts the information necessary in a condensed yet clear and suggestive form. It has one defect of the cram-book—it lacks a bibliography. References to other books take the form "says a writer we have already quoted," and so on. It is a pity that other writers and their books are not named, possibly because the publishers discourage students from having recourse to other people's books. Unlike the average textbook, however, the work is interesting, and the writing is worthy of the subject. The authors state the two cases for the authorship of 'Piers Plowman,' but leave it uncertain which they themselves adopt. The account of euphuism is hardly adequate, in view of recent studies of the subject. On the whole, the book is extremely full; but in the chapter on Middle English we miss Richard Rolle of Hampole, Dan Michel, author of the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt,' William of Shoreham, the 'Genesis and Exodus' written about 1250, and the 'Proverbs of Hendyng.' We mention this, not as a criticism, but to mark the limits of the work.

POETRY.

Bodkin (Thomas). MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS: reproductions of modern French poems. Dublin and London, Maunsell, 1917. 9½ in. 118 pp. boards, 6/ n. 841.9

In this series of English renderings of modern French verse Mr. Bodkin has endeavoured to reproduce, rather than merely translate; and he has achieved a considerable measure of success, notably with compositions of MM. Jules Romains, Henri de Regnier, Jean Richepin, and Henry Spieess. 'Le Chemin creux' (Richepin), 'Je ne te cherchais pas' (Spieess), and 'Sonnet gai' (Spieess) are instances. 'Le Rebelle' (C. Baudelaire) also is cleverly reproduced. Mr. Bodkin's aim has been to re-present, as far as possible, the verse form, metre, scheme of rhyme, and assonance of his models, besides their spirit and "point."

***Boschère (Jeande).** THE CLOSED DOOR; illustrated by the author; with a translation by F. S. Flint, and an introduction by May Sinclair. Lane, 1917. 9 in. 130 pp. il. por., 6/ n. 841.9

M. de Boschère, the Belgian poet and artist—a book of whose verse, illustrated by himself, and accompanied by Mr. Flint's admirable translations, is before us—is "a law unto himself" in poesy, as in drawing; so he is difficult to classify. Sometimes he seems to be a symbolist, at others he is certainly a realist. Occasionally he flits on the margin of mysticism. Singularly subtle, uncannily clever, not seldom forbiddingly grim, and often finely suggestive of the subliminal, M. de Boschère's poems enshrine many unpalatable truths, but nevertheless are curiously fascinating. Otherwise it is with his drawings, which seem to us to be somewhat fantastical and grotesque. Among the most noteworthy pieces of verse in the book are 'Doutes,' the elusive 'Homère Mare habite sa maison de planches,' the rather hideous, but powerful pen-picture 'Gridale,' the realistic 'La Vieille,' and the delicate, yet dramatic 'Le Merle et la jeune fille.'

FitzGerald (Edward). LES RUBÁIYÁT D'OMAR KHAYYÁM; traduction française de Charles Grolleau (*French Booklets*, No. 20). B. Hill, 2 Langham Place, W. [1917]. 3½ by 2½ in. 96 pp. introd. notes, velvet calf yapp, 1/3 n. 891.51

An attractive pocket edition of the 'Rubáiyát,' rendered into French. We quote the eleventh quatrain:—

Ici, avec un morceau de pain, sous les branches,
Un flacon de vin, un livre de vers.....et Toi
Devant moi chantant dans le désert.....
Et le Désert sera mon Paradis.

Thomas (Edward). THE TENTH MUSE. Secker [1917]. 7 in. 152 pp. index, 2/6 n. 821.04

This posthumous work of a lover and critic of the English poets is a series of annotations, rather than a methodical study, on the subject of the love impulse and its influence on the character of two dozen poets (Chaucer to Shelley) as revealed in their writings. It is a pity that Thomas did not co-ordinate his evidence and deductions. Apparently he kept a commonplace-book on the subject, and the contents are here arranged under the head of each particular poet, without comparison or generalization. He evidently had views on "the increasing feminine element in poets and poetry" which would have been interesting to read. But as a mere collection of notes the book is useful, and may help to correct hasty conclusions and unsifted impressions—for example, in regard to Keats and Shelley, in the former of whom there is a sensual element from which Shelley was almost entirely free, in spite of the things he did to shock convention. The author's views on Wordsworth, especially in the light of Mr. G. M. Harper's recent biography, would have been welcome. Mr. John Freeman contributes a pleasing appreciation of Thomas as a man and as a writer.

FICTION.

Adair (Cecil). MAID OF THE MOONFLOWER. *Stanley Paul* [1917]. 7½ in. 325 pp., 6/n.

This is a pleasant and readable story of a British officer who has been wounded in the War, and, having temporarily lost his eyesight, is sent for rest and recovery to San Salvatore. There he stays in the annex (reputed to be haunted) of a beautifully situated hotel, and encounters some one upon whom his future happiness depends. The reader is introduced to several agreeable people, including a delightful little boy; and there is plenty of excitement in the book.

Askew (Alice J. de C. [née Leake] and Claude Arthur Cary). THE LOST IDOL. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 8 in. 306 pp. front., 5/n.

Every reader of this interesting and well-written story will regret that the clever authors have fallen victims to an enemy submarine. It is to be recorded to their honour, however, that they had done much good work in hospitals in Serbia during the War; and in 'The Stricken Land,' published last year, they described their experiences during the retreat of the Serbian army through Albania. 'The Lost Idol' is full of exciting events relating to the struggle for the possession of an African idol adorned with valuable jewels, and also believed to hide the key to the ownership of a fortune in England.

Aumonier (Stacy). THREE BARS' INTERVAL. *Methuen* [1917]. 7 in. 126 pp. paper, 1/3 n.

Three clever short stories, dealing in a readable manner with the habit of frequently visiting public drinking-bars which was formerly noticeable—we dare to say "formerly," in view of the present restrictions—in some of the less thinking circles of business life. The first of the stories, 'The Friends,' is stated to have appeared in *The Century* and *The English Review*.

Bartimeus. THE LONG TRICK. *Cassell* [1917]. 8 in. 301 pp., 6/n.

Another collection of Bartimeus's racy, lifelike sketches of our navy and life at sea in war-time. 'The Battle of the Mist,' describing a fight with the High Seas Fleet, and 'Good Hunting,' an account of the sinking of a liner by a German submarine, may be particularly commended for the contrast they offer between the characteristics of British and German naval officers.

Bell (John Joy). FIVE-AND-TWENTY TURKEYS; AND OTHER GOOD CHEER. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 8 in. 222 pp., 5/n.

Five-and-twenty seems a low estimate of the number of turkeys that figure in these Christmas stories of hard-fisted money-grubbers suddenly reformed, and overwhelming astonished taxi-drivers and underpaid clerks with their philanthropy. There is plenty of optimism and of the spirit of Santa Claus, but not much humour or sense of reality, in these well-meant stories.

Bell (John Joy). KITTY CARSTAIRS. *Robert Scott* [1917]. 7½ in. 280 pp., 6/n.

A tale of villainy with a melodramatic flavour. A wicked uncle in combination with a middle-aged miser defrauds an orphan niece of her inheritance, and is with considerable difficulty brought to book. Before the end is reached there are one or two attempts at murder, arson, and abduction, and some rather ineffectual amateur-detective work.

Beresford (J. D.) and Richmond (Kenneth). W. E. FORD: a biography. *Collins* [1917]. 8 in. 318 pp. por., 6/n.

Although this book takes the form of a biography, it seems probable from the publishers' announcement, and from internal evidence, that "W. E. Ford" had no real existence, and that the authors have chosen this method to give substance to the creation of their imagination. An engaging feature of this attempt to depict a man whose intimates are greatly influenced by his personality is its note of simplicity; but the book is in some respects unsatisfactory. The first part, 'A Personal Impression,' by Mr. Beresford, conveys the idea that it is less a contribution to the "biography" of "Ford" than a series of autobiographical reminiscences of the writer. The second part, 'A Biographical Study,' by Mr. Richmond, also fails to illuminate certain obscurities, and leaves out much that readers of normal biographies like to know. "Ford" is portrayed in such a fashion as to suggest that he was elusive and difficult to understand. It is clear, however, that he is supposed to have been an educationist with original ideas and the gift of enthusiasm. His system is described as akin to that of the Moravian educator Comenius; and his advocacy of co-education, his disapproval of boarding schools, virtual abolition of punishments, objection to the competitive principle associated with the award of prizes, and his Scripture teaching, expressing itself not in a credal theology, but in a linking of religion with thought and life, mark him out as an educational progressive. He is represented to have left unfinished a system of social philosophy, and the authors of the

"biography" say that they hope to outline this later; but the notes on it given in the third part of the present book are rather sketchy and tentative.

Binns (Otwell). THE MAN FROM MALOBA. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 7½ in. 320 pp. front., 5/n.

A mildly exciting story of the heirship to an estate in Devonshire for which there are several claimants. The man with the smallest title of all endeavours to better his claim by the forcible removal of the heirs male, and attempts to secure in marriage the hand of the lady in temporary possession. His efforts to secure the title-deeds lead him into a complicated paper-chase, and he meets a fitting end in a snowstorm on the moors.

Blyth (James). A MARRIAGE FOR TWO. *Long* [1917]. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/n.

One more love-affair is consummated than those indicated by the title of this novel of the fringes of war. Entertainment is furnished by the horny-handed inventor of a new bomb, who suddenly finds himself making five thousand a year, and by his wife and daughter, charwoman and maidservant respectively to the family of a stockbroker, who loses his income through the events of 1914-15, but secures a far better one as a Government official than he could ever earn. The workman's household establish themselves in the crippled financier's mansion, and the obstacles to love are reversed. Mr. Blyth displays an extensive acquaintance with the French and Latin languages; but we do not think the Boulonnaise barmaid would have said "M'sieur permits?"

Blyth (James). URSULA'S MARRIAGE. *Long* [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp. paper, 1/3 n.

Popular edition.

Bowen (Marjorie), pseud. of Gabrielle Vere Campbell. THE GLEN O' WEEPING. *Long* [1917]. 6½ in. 316 pp., 9d. n.

Cheap edition.

Bowen (Marjorie), pseud. of Gabrielle Vere Campbell. THE THIRD ESTATE. *Methuen* [1917]. 7½ in. 374 pp., 6/n.

Opening with a vivid account of the death of Louis XV. and the fall of the Comtesse du Barry, this bright story has for its hero a brilliant young French aristocrat—a peer of France. The setting is the tumultuous Paris of the days of the National Assembly and the taking of the Bastille. The novel is exciting and full of incident; there is plenty of brisk dialogue; and as a well-constructed, imaginative picture of a stirring period the story merits commendation.

Burgin (G. B.). THE GREATER GAIN. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 7½ in. 307 pp., 6/n.

There is a blend of the humorous and the pathetic in this story of the loves of a tragedienne and a girl from a country parsonage. The character of the clergyman is unconvincing, and the book somehow conveys the impression that the people in it are lay-figures rather than beings of flesh and blood, though the portrait of the heroine is an exception.

Casey (W. F.). HAPHAZARD: A TALE OF YOUTH. *Constable*, 1917. 7½ in. 311 pp., 5/n.

A clever study of a man's relations with two women—one passionate, enervating, and over-civilized, the other a rather stupid, affectionate, blindly instinctive woman of fine physique. In the emotional war which ensues between them the latter comes off victor by virtue of her stronger maternal instinct, thereby ensuring a saner and healthier future for the highly temperamental hero.

Castle (Agnes and Egerton). WOLF-LURE. *Cassell* [1917]. 7½ in. 337 pp., 6/n.

A young Englishman, bearing an old French name, and fond of archaeology, decides, a few months after the battle of Waterloo, to visit the district which has given him his surname. Here he meets "la Louvecelle," a determined royalist, and in an old château is shown a picture of a beautiful Frenchwoman which is usually kept covered. The "Young She-Wolf" and the portrait play a great part in a story full of exciting incidents, in many of which the Englishman, who relates them in the first person, figures prominently.

Copplestone (Bennet). THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 301 pp., 5/n.

The Chief Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, who is so much to the fore throughout Mr. Copplestone's vivacious and exciting pages, is quite a "creation." So is the lady-detective, whose nationality is so mixed that it is at first a puzzle, though it turns out to be British—or at all events "of the Entente." An ingenious "touch" is the recognition of the human sleuth-hound, in spite of his various disguises, by the malformation of his ears. Perhaps the episodes in the earlier part of the book and those near the end are the most noteworthy, but the volume as a whole repays perusal.

Cullum (Ridgwell). THE TRIUMPH OF JOHN KARS: a story of the Yukon. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 8 in. 337 pp., 6/n. 813.5

Mr. Cullum hears the call of "the brooding wild" this time in the remote heights and gorges of the Yukon Territory, where the strenuous John Kars ultimately gets the better of the Indians who slew his villainous partner, and wins both wealth and his love.

Diver (Maud). UNCONQUERED. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 378 pp., 6/n.

Beginning with the advantage of three years' experience of war-time with its many blunders redeemed by not a few successes, the author is able to make her hero and his mother infallible in their knowledge of what ought to have been done and was not. As a love-story the book, despite its wordiness, should prove of interest to those who like their war literature flavoured with romance. As an indictment of democratic government it has too much the air of being wise after the event.

Gallon (Tom). YOUNG EVE AND OLD ADAM. *Long* [1917]. 7½ in. 254 pp. paper, 1/3 n.

Popular edition.

Gould (Nat). LOST AND WON: a tale of sport and war. *Long* [1917]. 7½ in. 254 pp. paper, 1/3 n.

Popular edition.

Gould (Nat). THE WIZARD OF THE TURF. *Long* [1917]. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 7d. n.

New edition.

Graham (Stephen). PRIEST OF THE IDEAL. *Macmillan*, 1917. 9½ in. 413 pp., 7/6 n.

The author calls this "a novel with emblems." It is a curious series of Platonic dialogues between various people and an American sent by a syndicate to acquire mediæval ruins, churches, statues, or other hallowed relics of antique devotion for which the British people, in their modernity, no longer have any use. The Americans, he says, "are the English of Shakespeare's day," they "speak the language of Shakespeare." An English idealist, a bishop, some ladies, and other representatives of English life discuss with Mr. Washington King all sorts of spiritual topics arising from the life and the literature of to-day and the multitudinous events hinging on the war, the scenes of the colloquies shifting from Glastonbury to Iona, York Minster, Durham Cathedral, and a war hospital. It is a survey of the progress of Christianity and of the "English idea," a study of "spiritual values and of the significance of the life of Christ in this birth-moment of a new era of human life." But we hardly think the author has hit upon the literary form appropriate to his idea or his own capacities.

***Keating (Joseph).** FLOWER OF THE DARK. *Cassell* [1917]. 7½ in. 347 pp., 6/n.

"Flower of the Dark" is a Welsh girl who is part proprietor of a coal-mine, and becomes engaged to a neighbouring coal-owner who, having been put on the black list of the British Admiralty, is suspected of supplying coal for the German navy. The story is well written and interesting, and the characterization of different types of Welsh people excellent.

Marlowe (Mary). KANGAROOS IN KING'S LAND: being the adventures of four Australian girls in England. *Simpkin & Marshall* [1917]. 7½ in. 318 pp., 6/

The four Australian girls are actresses who decide to pay a visit to England; but one is obliged to delay her departure for a time, as she is fulfilling a theatrical engagement. Two quickly meet their fates, finding lovers before they arrive in "King's Land." The story is told in the first person by the other member of the quartet, who relates in a free-and-easy way their impressions of London *modistes*, their theatrical experiences on tour, and her own adventures in love.

Mitton (Miss G. E.). HAWK OF THE DESERT. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 311 pp., 5/n.

A capital story, brimful of exciting adventure, and crowded with hairbreadth escapes of the chief persons of the drama, who for a while are at the mercy of a cold-blooded German plotter. The book is noteworthy for excellent descriptions of travel in the desert of the Egyptian Sudan; and there is a really remarkable picture of a sandstorm. Numerous striking touches are to be met with, such as this thumbnail sketch of the camels: "There they lay, ruckling and chawing with their great flaggy lips moving, the livelong night." The German, by the by, comes to a well-deserved end.

Norris (William Edward). THE FOND FUGITIVES. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 310 pp., 6/

Mr. Norris keeps to his old tracks—superficial drawing of very ordinary character, and sentimental interests that have no great depth. The girl who eventually brings happiness to the idle young squire has a secret which we will not divulge. It is a secret full of tragic possibilities that Mr. Norris does not develop, preferring to solve the problem in a quiet, common-sense way.

Petter (Evelyn Branscombe). SOULS IN THE MAKING. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 7½ in. 244 pp., 6/n.

This rather clever story deals with the love-affairs of half-a-dozen people, mostly very young. The men, who include a self-made manufacturer, his son, who has been educated at a public school, an author, and an erratic son of a visionary baronet, are delineated more successfully than the women. The heroine's grandmother, however, a scheming, but well-intentioned lady whose plans "gang aft agley," is naturally drawn. The story is crisply written, and can be recommended.

***Pickthall (Marmaduke).** KNIGHTS OF ARABY: a story of the Yaman in the fifth Islamic century. *Collins* [1917]. 8 in. 381 pp., 6/n.

With his customary excellence of narrative style and unequalled familiarity with Arabian character, customs, and ways of thinking and acting, Mr. Pickthall relates the ups and downs of a feud between the sons of King Najāh and the Shiite usurper who expelled and slew him. The events and characters are taken, he says, from an old Arabic history. The period covers the years 1066-1120 A.D., when, he remarks, the Moslems were confronted with much the same problems as we face to-day. It is a picturesque story, and the Arab characters abound in humour that sounds genuine.

***Pugh (Percy).** THE EYES OF A CHILD. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 8 in. 252 pp., 6/n.

Tobias Morgan may or may not be meant to be a likeness of Mr. Pugh. Anyway, it is obvious that the author has put much of himself, his literary precocities, his vagrant and undisciplined imagination, and perhaps his sentimental and other adventures, into this autobiography of a boy who could say, "The fantasies of my imagination were truer than the facts of my life." We do not suppose the dedicatee, his nephew, will understand it all till he reaches some maturity of age; but there are many chapters that even a child might read and enjoy, best perhaps those where Mr. Pugh has not obviously striven to make the book "amusing as well as instructive."

Roberts (Helen C.). THE DISCREET ADVENTURE. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 344 pp., 6/

The adventures of Alberta introduce her to some of the thorny problems of the day. Brought up by an aunt in a cathedral city, she becomes on the death of her aunt a governess, and, being good-looking, is naturally suspected of having designs on her employer's unmarried brother. She is shocked at learning that friends who have made her very welcome are not man and wife, the man having a wife who is a confirmed lunatic; and after she has been persuaded by her second employer to invest her money in a decidedly speculative undertaking, she finds that he is married, and has already run through a considerable fortune belonging to his wife. The book is well written, and happiness comes to Alberta in the end.

Sinclair (Upton). KING COAL: with an introduction by Georg Brandes. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 377 pp., 6/ 813.5

The avowed purpose of this book is to describe the conditions of life in American coal-mining districts or "camps." The hero is a college man who works as a miner in order to get inside knowledge of the system of servitude forced upon the miners by the companies. He takes part in labour agitation, and is instrumental in accomplishing the release of a number of miners who had been entombed by an accident. His secret is kept until near the end of the tale. The book closely resembles "The Jungle," but, vividly as the miseries of the workers are portrayed, it is not likely that popular feeling will be so strongly aroused as it was by the author's earlier work, which dealt with the conditions in the meat-packing trade, for that came home more closely to the consumer.

Stacpoole (Henry de Vere Stacpoole). THE STARLIT GARDEN: a romance of the South. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 319 pp., 6/

Dr. Stacpoole's heroine is an innocent Irish girl, brought up under the Slieve Bloom mountains, and translated to a charming environment in Charleston. The energetic American kinswoman is quite a character, but the wild Southerner who woos the young lady after the traditions of marriage by capture is a little too romantic even for Levesque's frivolities. "Household ménage" is a clumsy expression. Surely buzzards are not offered for sale in the Charleston market-place.

Stuart (Alexander). THE WEIRD O' THE POOL. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 351 pp., 5/n.

Beauty in distress, murder, smuggling, and intrigue, in a setting of mystery and crime, furnish an exciting contrast to everyday life. What was the lovely and well-born Bess Tarrant doing in the family of a peasant? Who murdered Philip Tarrant? Who was the heir of Mosspool, co. Berwick? What was the secret of the smugglers' cavern? With some good and humorous dialogue and well-drawn characters, we are given the solutions of these questions.

***Tchekov (Anton).** THE PARTY; AND OTHER STORIES; translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett (*St. Martin's Library*). *Chatto & Windus*, 1917. 7 in. 303 pp., 2/ n. 891.7

This volume includes eleven tales of a high level of merit. While there is considerable diversity in the subjects and methods of treatment, the general sombre atmosphere and feeling of uneasiness and dissatisfaction make it desirable that the tales should be taken singly in order to be fully appreciated. 'The Party' resembles some of Tolstoy's work; the subject is the conflict between ordinary social considerations and the care of the unborn. 'Terror' is a sexual story and is not inaptly named, although the sense of foreboding produced by the opening of the tale finds its *dénouement* without any of the usual forms of catastrophe. 'Typhus' is a brief study of the mental conditions accompanying the illness; while 'A Trifle from Life' and 'Not Wanted' both to some extent relate to the disillusionment of children's minds by contact with elders who are annoyed and angry.

Thurston (E. Temple). OVER THE HILL. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 7½ in. 255 pp., 6/ n.

A collection of fifteen short stories and sketches, among the more notable of which are 'The Yellow Vase,' 'Captivity,' 'The Refugee,' 'The Mystery of J. H. Farmer,' and the title-sketch. Considerable charm and skilful craftsmanship characterize several of the pieces, and all are worth reading.

Tynan (Katharine), Mrs. H. A. Hinkson. MISS MARY. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 317 pp., 5/ n.

There is plenty of incident in this story, which is mainly of Ireland and the Irish, and, without being extremely exciting, is eminently readable. There are pathetic episodes, not the least moving being the account of the death of a little dog, which early in the book had been saved by an amiable French vicomte from summary execution. The characters of the vicomte; of a postmistress who is a member of an ancient Irish family with a Spanish strain; her brother, who is the hero of the novel; and the heroine, are drawn with considerable verisimilitude and ability.

Wallas (Walter). THE BAGOTS: A NOVEL OF NATIONALITY. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 7½ in. 360 pp., 6/

This is the author's first novel. It deals brightly and freshly with contemporary life in Ireland, and sets before the reader a succession of pictures illustrating the political and other aims of the people, as well as the feeling of disquietude. There is a strong love-interest. Numerous verses are quoted in the text, acknowledgments to the owners of the copyrights being made in an introductory note.

Ward (Mary Augusta, Mrs. Humphry), née Arnold. MISSING. *Collins* [1917]. 8 in. 343 pp., 6/

This is the second novel with this title recently noticed in these columns. Here the scene is the Lake District, not the Court of an Indian prince, and the missing person is the husband of a ravishingly pretty war-bride, who gains an admirer and a probable *futur* before there is more than a possibility of her being widowed. It is a pedestrian performance, by no means on the level of 'Marcella' and 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.' The sister whose "thoughts were murderous," and who sincerely hoped for her brother-in-law's death, merely that the widow might secure a better catch, is an impossible character in every sense.

Weaver (Anne). AS WE ARE MADE— . *Melrose* [1917]. 7½ in. 319 pp., 5/ n.

A pleasant story of the fortunes of a Scottish girl who has returned to England after five years' residence in Paris with a French grandmother. Whimsical and attractive, the heroine eventually marries a man with a "handle to his name," who, though eccentric and in some respects weak, is by no means a bad sort of fellow. Mystery and apparent tragedy centre in the supposed death of one of the characters, but a satisfactory *éclaircissement* is eventually forthcoming.

***Wharton (Edith Newbold), née Jones.** SUMMER. *Macmillan*, 1917. 7½ in. 282 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

In externals this is a simple variety of the common theme of the butterfly lover and the sterling though repellent character in whom the betrayed maiden at last finds a sure refuge. But it is a thoroughly individualized version of the old story, and a small masterpiece of refined and economical art. The three main characters, and their human and natural environment in the little New England town nestling under the shadow of the Mountain, are blended into a subdued harmony well suiting the restrained tragedy of the tale.

Wynne (May), pseud. of Miss N. W. Knowles. THE GIPSY KING. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 8 in. 283 pp., 6/

The author, in her high romantic fashion, follows the career of Bampfylde Moore Carew (1693—c. 1770) pretty faithfully. The

son of a Devonshire rector, he ran away from Tiverton School and joined the gipsies, who elected him their king. He became a notorious sharper. The author depicts him as being arrested as a Jacobite agent in 1714, and sent to Maryland, and brings her story to a close with his successful rivalry with a young fashionable for the hand of a girl at Bath, and their settling down to a quieter lot than was historically the case.

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Butler (Frank Hedges). THROUGH LAPLAND WITH SKIS AND REIN-DEER; with some account of ancient Lapland and the Murman coast. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 9 in. 298 pp. il. maps, 5 appendices, bibliog., 12/6 n. 914.71

Dedicated to the members of the Ski Club, of the Royal Automobile Club, and of the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, this volume brings before the reader an accumulation of interesting matter relating to Lapland, its history, its people and their present manners and customs, and to the routes, roads, and means of communication in general. Some of the author's experiences in the country were very curious and primitive. There are numerous clear illustrations; but the book has no index.

Hamilton (Cicely). SENLIS. *Collins* [1917]. 7½ in. 128 pp. il., 3/6 n. 914.435

This is an interesting and well-illustrated account of the ill-fated little cathedral city which in the early days of September, 1914, suffered so greatly at the hands of the Germans. The agony of the citizens was not of long duration, but it was severe. The account of the summary execution of M. Odent, the mayor, followed by the shooting of his six fellow-hostages, is arresting and pathetic; and it is a satisfaction to learn that by Sept. 12, when the invaders had been beaten back, the bodies of these martyrs were reverently reinterred by their compatriots in Senlis. The author relates how unoffending citizens were forced to march "unarmed, unprotected, as a rampart for the troops of their enemies," and makes the point that this sort of thing supplies the answer to the pacifist argument, "What if the Germans did come? We should not be any worse off."

Hissey (James John). THE ROAD AND THE INN. *Macmillan*, 1917. 9 in. 458 pp. 32 plates, map, 10/ n. 914.2

In this attractive volume country scenes unfamiliar to many people, moated and haunted manor houses, ruined castles and abbeys, and ancient inns, visited by the author during his journeyings in a small motor-car, at a leisurely pace (an important point), through Sussex, Kent, Oxfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and other counties, are described with a facile pen. The author avoided large towns, and, so far as possible, tourists' favourite spots. As a sentimental traveller, he sought forgotten nooks; and his "plan of travel was to have no plan." Successful in his search for picturesque and romantic corners, Mr. Hissey has given us a pleasant record of his memories, illustrated by numerous reproductions of his own drawings and photographs. Some of these are very effective.

Thomas (Edward). A LITERARY PILGRIM IN ENGLAND. *Methuen* [1917]. 9 in. 342 pp. il. index, 7/6 n. 914.2

The author's pilgrimages to the homes and haunts of Lamb, Meredith, Gilbert White, Crabbe, Thomas Hardy, Borrow, Herrick, Jefferies, William Blake, Burns, R. L. Stevenson, and many other British writers, enabled him to produce a series of critical biographies which are at the same time agreeable sketches of the men, their labours, and their surroundings. The illustrations in colour and monotone add to the attractiveness of the volume; but as some of the biographies relate to Scotsmen and Scottish places, the title might have been 'A Literary Pilgrim in Britain.'

920 BIOGRAPHY.

***Acton (Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg, first Baron).** SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FIRST LORD ACTON: vol. 1, CORRESPONDENCE WITH CARDINAL NEWMAN, LADY BLENNERHASSETT, W. E. GLADSTONE, AND OTHERS; edited by John Neville Figgis and Reginald Vere Laurence. *Longmans*, 1917. 9½ in. 344 pp. index, 15/ n. 920

It is scarcely necessary to state that these letters, selected from the correspondence of one of the most brilliant of European scholars, are of conspicuous interest. They are the more notable because they have been chosen by the editors as throwing most light upon the writer's intellectual development. The volume is only an instalment, and the reader must wait a little longer for Lord Acton's letters to Döllinger, which the editors describe as the most important that he wrote. But in the mass of letters before us, including correspondence with Gladstone, Cardinals Newman and Manning, Lady Blennerhassett, Dean Church, and others, there is a wealth of shrewd and learned comment upon a variety of subjects, ranging from the Vatican decrees and Old Testament criticism to women's

suffrage, and Home Rule for Ireland. A Liberal Catholic, a lover of freedom, enunciator of the maxim that "liberty depends on the division of power," and an opponent of capital punishment, Acton was in advance of much of the opinion of his time. For this reason, if there were no others, the correspondence is worthy of attentive study.

Dodd (Francis). GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY: portraits in colours; with introduction and biographical notes. (*Published for the Government*) 'Country Life' Office, 1917. See 757 FINE ARTS. 920

Dodd (Francis). GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY: reproductions in colours after drawings by Francis Dodd. (*Published for the Government*) 'Country Life' Office [1917]. See 757 FINE ARTS. 920

Horatius Flaccus (Quintus).

D'Alton (J. F.). HORACE AND HIS AGE. Longmans, 1917. See 874.5 LITERATURE. 920

Horton (Robert Forman). AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Allen & Unwin [1917]. 8½ in. 352 pp. il. pors. index, 7/6 n. 920

This narrative of the training at Shrewsbury and Oxford, early ministry, later experiences, travels abroad, and attitude regarding the War, of one who is universally acknowledged to be among the leaders of English Nonconformity, will be read with interest and appreciation by a wide circle, for the life-story and work of a keen scholar, accomplished theologian, and many-sided public man must make a wide appeal. Dr. Horton's brilliant work in Hampstead is familiar to Churchmen and Nonconformists alike; and if by joining the Congregational ministry he sacrificed great opportunities of social and other advancement, he has shown fidelity to conscience, and attained a commanding and influential position in the world of thinkers and workers for social betterment. The book by no means lacks amusing touches. One of the illustrations is an attractive view of New College, Oxford, showing part of his college, the old city wall, and the campanile.

***Tolstoy (Count Leo Nikolayevich).** THE DIARIES OF LEO TOLSTOY; translated from the Russian by C. J. Hogarth and A. Sirnis: YOUTH, vol. 1, 1847 to 1852; with a preface by C. Hagberg Wright. Dent, 1917. 7½ in. 286 pp. 4 pors. 4 appendixes, indexes, 5/ n. 920

This is stated to be the only complete translation authorized by the Russian editor, M. Vladimir Tchertkov, who affirms in his preface that the Diary from 1847 to 1861 inclusive is the earliest of which we have any knowledge. The present volume contains entries from March 18, 1847, to the end of 1852; the second will embrace the period 1853-5, and the third the years 1856-61. M. Tchertkov warns readers, "especially such as are accustomed to seek chiefly spiritual food in Tolstoy's writings," that the Diary of the great thinker's youth should not be confused with the series of volumes of his later years, the first of which has already been published under the title 'L. N. Tolstoy's Diary for 1895-1899.' The work of which the first volume is now before us relates to the period when Tolstoy's conception of life was less balanced and had not become settled. Numerous entries show the extraordinarily introspective character of the writer, and the spiritual struggles through which he frequently passed, even in those early years. The volume is amply provided with foot-notes and commentaries, but some of the notes are rather trite, e.g., "Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), a celebrated French thinker" (p. 176), and "Aristotle, a Greek philosopher (384-322 B.C.)" (p. 189); and it was scarcely necessary to give in a foot-note the English translation of such a phrase as *comme que coûte* (p. 169). In reference to the sentence "I have been reading Hor. . . ." (p. 89) there is this note:—

"Hor. . . . (?) The meaning of this word, which stands in the copy at the editor's disposal, is not clear. It may be a French word or a Russian word misspelt. Or it may be a title, 'In the Night,' but probably it is a proper name, judging by the words that follow.—Ed."

It may be suggested that the passage following the doubtful word does not entirely exclude the possibility that the name is Horace. Had Tolstoy been reading the Latin poet? Readers will await with impatience the remaining volumes of this Diary.

Wyndham (Right Hon. George).

***Gatty (Charles T.).** GEORGE WYNDHAM: RECOGNITA. Murray, 1917. 9 in. 174 pp. il. pors., 7/6 n. 920

It is impossible to read to the end of this book of recollections of a charming and many-sided man without a feeling of sadness. The brilliant father, called away at the age of 50, was followed to the land of shadows, after no more than fifteen months, by his well-loved and gallant only son Percy, killed near Soissons in September, 1914. *Littérateur*, writer upon Scott, Plutarch, Pierre de Ronsard and the Pléiade, and other themes; statesman, Irish Secretary from 1900 to 1905, soldier, courtier, and sportsman; delightful in private life,

esteemed by colleagues and respected by political opponents, George Wyndham was endowed with exceptional faculties, and was a conspicuously able "all-round man." The arrangement of Mr. Gatty's book might have been better, and there is no index; but the book includes many of Wyndham's letters which are clearly expressive of his lovable character, and it is plain that the reminiscences have been written by an intimate friend as a labour of love.

930—990 HISTORY.

Benes (Edouard). BOHEMIA'S CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE. Allen & Unwin [1917]. 7½ in. 144 pp. map, bibliog., 2/6 n. 943.71

This plea for the creation of an independent Bohemia, or rather Czecho-Slovakia, has been drawn up by Dr. Benes, Lecturer in Sociology at the Czech University in Prague, who sets before the reader the historical, political, and economic grounds upon which the Czecho-Slovaks' claim is based. The position of the non-Magyar nationalities since 1867 is stated to have been intolerable; and the dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy is considered by the author to be the only solution of the problem. Mr. Henry Wickham Steed contributes an introduction.

Magnus (Leonard). ROUMANIA'S CAUSE AND IDEALS. Kegan Paul, 1917. 7½ in. 178 pp. map, appendix, list of dates, bibliog. index, 3/6 n. 949.8

The author summarizes the history of Roumania, Transylvania, and Bessarabia, discusses the negotiations between Austria and Roumania prior to the War, and indicates the nature of Roumania's old grievances. As an account of the causes and beginnings of the war between the two countries, the book will be useful for reference.

Noussanne (Henri de). THE LADY OF POTSDAM; translated from the French 'La Dame de Potsdam' by M. Harriet M. Capes. Melrose [1917]. 7½ in. 3 20 pp., 5/ n. 943.083

An account of the intrigues said to have flourished in the present Kaiser's youth while the Emperor William I. was still on the throne. The author speaks of efforts made by the military and munition-manufacturing clique to influence the young prince in their favour for sordid reasons. Bismarck is drawn as an opponent of these schemes, though more from a prudent than a pacifist point of view.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

Adams (John Bernard Pye). NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE. Methuen [1917]. 8 in. 308 pp. por. maps, 6/ n. 940.9

The author of this notable book, a Cambridge man who in 1912 graduated with a First Class in the Classical Tripos, and on leaving the University was appointed Warden and Assistant Educational Adviser at the Hostel for Indian Students at South Kensington, became in 1914 a lieutenant in a Welsh regiment, was later put in charge of a company, and, having been wounded in June, 1916, returned to the front in January last. Before the end of February he fell, mortally wounded, while leading his men in an attack. Adams had no taste for war, and no animosity against the enemy, but "with an inner reluctance against the whole business he went into it—once again the quiet, thought-out sacrifice." Apart from the fact that the literary style is good, Capt. Adams's book is well worth reading because of the light which it throws upon his views of war. "The mask of glory," he said to a friend, "has been stripped from the face of war." And near the end of the volume he exclaims: "Are not our people able to bear the truth, that war is utterly hellish, that we do not enjoy it, that we hate it, hate it, hate it all?" Notwithstanding this hatred of war, there are lighter and even humorous passages in the volume, which contains numerous vivacious pictures of life at the front.

Belmont (Ferdinand). A CRUSADER OF FRANCE: Lettres d'un Officier de Chasseurs Alpins, Capt. F. Belmont (killed in action, December, 1915); with a preface by Henry Bordeaux. Melrose, 1917. 7½ in. 366 pp. por., 5/ n. 940.9

The author of these letters was born at Lyons, one of a family of six sons and a daughter. His eldest brother died when 17 years old. Of the remaining sons, Ferdinand, Jean, and Joseph have already given their lives for France, and Maxime is serving. Capt. F. Belmont received the Legion of Honour, was thrice mentioned in Army Orders, and received a fatal wound on Dec. 28, 1915, at the Hartmannsweilerkopf. Capt. Belmont's finely conceived letters to his family, which have been translated by Mr. G. Frederic Lees, cannot fail to impress the reader with a sense of the author's exalted view of selflessness and devotion to duty.

Corbett-Smith (A.). THE MARNE—AND AFTER: a companion volume to 'The Retreat from Mons.' Cassell, 1917. 7½ in. 336 pp. pors. maps, index, 5/ n. 940.9

Readers will hardly need to be reminded that Major Corbett-Smith wrote one of the best accounts yet published of the masterly retreat from Mons. He has now produced a worthy companion volume,

which vividly describes the passage of, and advance from, the Marne, the move to Flanders, 'The Coming of the Indians,' and the stand of the Old Army in the Ypres salient. The narrative of the last-named magnificent achievement is one of the most striking passages in an ably written book, every page of which is worth reading.

Dawson (Coningsby). *KHAKI COURAGE: LETTERS IN WAR-TIME* BY CONINGSBY DAWSON, NOVELIST AND SOLDIER; with an introduction by his father, W. J. Dawson. *Lane*, 1917. 7½ in. 185 pp. por., 3/6 n. 940.9

Intimate and personal letters written to his family by an Englishman living in New York, and already well known as a novelist, who in 1916 joined the Canadian Field Artillery, and has taken part in much active service at the front. It is stated on the cover that in America this book "has run through edition after edition, and is being given to recruits, as the best picture of the passion for sacrifice which inspires our men's courage."

The Last Lap; by G.; with preface by E. B. O. *Melrose*, 1917. 7½ in. 141 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

The articles collected in this volume originally appeared in *The Morning Post* and a number of other journals in the United Kingdom and the Overseas Dominions. The author dispassionately reviews the position of the War, and arrives at the conclusion that this is the "last lap," at the close of which Germany will bow to the inevitable. But everything depends upon our enduring until the end, and maintaining the "will to win."

Mumby (Frank A.), ed. *THE GREAT WORLD WAR: a history;* parts 17 and 18 (vol. 6). *Gresham Publishing Co.*, 1917. 10 in. 112 and 112 pp. il. pors. maps, 2/6 each. 940.9

These two parts of this ably written history of the War cover a momentous period of the prolonged struggle. The battle of the Somme is dealt with at considerable length in chap. 7, near the end of which we are reminded that the three main objects with which in July, 1916, Sir Douglas Haig began our offensive had by November been in large measure achieved, namely, the relief of Verdun, the holding of the German main force on the Western front, and the attrition of the enemy's strength. In chap. 8 the scene shifts to South-Eastern Europe, and after some reference to King Constantine's attitude towards the Entente, we have an account of Roumania's ill-starred share in the War. The remaining chapters are concerned with the second phase of the battle of Verdun (April-December, 1916), with General Smuts's campaign in German East Africa, and with the battles of the Ancre and the winter campaign of 1916-17.

Redmond (William Hoey Kearney). *TRENCH PICTURES FROM FRANCE;* with a Biographical Introduction by E. M. Smith-Dampier. *Melrose* [1917]. 7½ in. 185 pp. pors. appendix, 3/6 n. 940.9

The articles making up the greater part of this book were contributed to *The Daily Chronicle* under a pseudonym. The deeply regretted man whose last experiences are here related was one of the best-loved members of the House of Commons. He seems to have been without a personal enemy, and to have been liked by his bitterest political opponents. Major Redmond's articles include 'As they Fought, so they Died,' 'The Camp-Fire Prayer,' 'In "No Man's Land,"' 'How the Colonel came back,' and other vivid pen-pictures. The appendix is a verbatim reproduction of his ever-memorable speech delivered in Parliament on March 7, 1917, when men wept as they heard him. On the seventh day of the following June he was killed in action.

Ruffin (Henry) and Tudesq (André). *THE SQUARE JAW;* translated from the French. *Nelson* [1917]. 8½ in. 103 pp. il., 1/ 940.9

An English rendering of 'La Mâchoire carrée.' For a notice of the original, see under 'French Books.' p. 604.

Young (Francis Brett). *MARCHING ON TANGA.* *Collins*, 1917. 7½ in. 264 pp. photos. map, 6/ n. 940.9

This illuminating book on the East African campaign describes with the skill of a master in word-painting the forced marches; the African atmosphere of sun and swamp; the tracts of thorny desert and scrub, which troubled friend and foe alike; the fever and the fatigue of man and beast—a recital of such human interest that all his readers must regret the illness which prevented the author's further participation in the campaign. The period dealt with is that of the capture of the valley of the Pangani, and the evacuation by the Germans of the region between the Pangani and the coast. A map and several fine photographs, in which beauty as well as military interest has been considered, add to the value of the volume.

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Jeanroy (A.). BIBLIOGRAPHIE SOMMAIRE DES CHANSONNIERS PROVENÇAUX (manuscripts et éditions) (*Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age*, 2e série, *Manuels*). Paris, Champion, 1916. 7½ in. 97 pp. paper, 2 fr. 25. 016.849

The 'Grundriss zur Geschichte der provenzalischen Literatur' of K. Bartsch appeared in 1872, but since that time research has considerably increased our knowledge of Provençal literature. M. Jeanroy here presents a careful inventory of the materials available for work after the War, giving a summary description of manuscripts, largely based on personal examination by himself or Signor G. Bertoni, and a full though not exhaustive list of modern editions, with references to important critical studies. Editions of Gerbert de Montreuil's continuation of Chrétien's 'Perceval,' of 'Aspremont,' 'Aucassin et Nicolette,' and some less-known romances, are also promised.

200 RELIGION.

Walcheren (Pierre van der Meer de). JOURNAL D'UN CONVERTI; traduit du Hollandais par l'auteur; introduction par Léon Bloy. Paris, Crès & Cie., 1917. 7½ in. 307 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 242

This book, which is in diary form, describes, in places somewhat rhapsodically, the successive stages of a conversion to Roman Catholicism. The earliest date is Nov. 6, 1907; the latest, June 23, 1911. The literary style is good, and the work is of interest, psychologically and otherwise.

300 SOCIOLOGY.

Carrère (Jean). L'IMPÉRIALISME BRITANNIQUE ET LE RAPPROCHEMENT FRANCO-ANGLAIS 1900-1903 (*Pages d'avant-Guerre*). Paris, Perrin, 1917. 7½ in. 361 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 327.4

The title chosen for this series of volumes, of which the work before us is the first to appear, prepares the reader for the fact that the interest of the book centres in topics of yesterday rather than events of to-day. This in no way detracts from the readability and animation of these bright papers. They treat of the British army in the days of the South African War, of Cecil Rhodes, Paul Kruger, Sir Alfred (now Lord) Milner, Joseph Chamberlain, King Edward, and others. The pen-portraits of Rhodes, Kruger, and King Edward are "cameos" of special merit.

Les Prisonniers allemands au Maroc: la campagne de diffamation allemande; le jugement porté par les neutres; le témoignage des prisonniers allemands. Paris, Hachette, 1917. 10 in. 56 pp. 32 plates, index, paper, 2 fr. 341.3

A well-documented report setting forth the facts—supported by a great mass of testimony, written and oral, from the prisoners themselves, and from delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross—relating to the employment of German prisoners on civilian labour in French camps in Morocco. This report, which is amply illustrated, shows in a convincing manner that the prisoners are contented, well-treated, and maintained under good sanitary conditions.

Roorda (Henri). LE PÉDAGOGUE N'AIME PAS LES ENFANTS (*Les Cahiers Vaudois*, 3e cahier de la 3e série). Lausanne, Les Cahiers Vaudois, 1917. 8½ in. 99 pp. notes, paper, 2 fr. 371.3

The author regards ordinary school methods of teaching as hurried and perfunctory, uninspired and far from adequate; and much of the instruction imparted as dull and obscure. Many children, remarks M. Roorda, occupy themselves with arithmetic, geometry, and algebra, without understanding what they are doing; they can accurately define a verb, though unable to recognize one in a Reader; and they can state the formula of Ohm's Law without having a clear idea of the meaning of its three terms. M. Roorda favours concrete rather than abstract methods of teaching, an infusion of greater variety into the scholar's work, daily physical exercises, and practice in the construction of small objects of wood, cardboard, or metal. He accentuates the need of inculcating sincerity and truthfulness, so that the children may be prepared to become good citizens.

400 PHILOLOGY.

Revue de l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes: 34e année, août-septembre-octobre, 1917, Nos. 8-9-10. Paris, Henri Didier, 1917. 9½ in. 48 pp., 1 fr. 25 each. 405

The present issue of this periodical contains, as well as other items, an article on the new rôle of teachers of German (by "H. L."), a paper on primary education in Spain (M. Camille Pitotlet), the eleventh instalment of a French rendering of the epic of 'Beowulf,' by M. W. Thomas.

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800 LITERATURE.

Le Goffic (Charles) et Dumas (André). SANS NOUVELLES. *Paris and Zurich, Georges Crès & Cie., 1917.* 6½ in. 40 pp. paper, 1 fr. 50. 842.9

The scene of this impressive one-act prose play is a transatlantic liner on its way to France, during the eight days which preceded the battle of the Marne, when wireless communication with the Eiffel tower was interrupted. The crew and passengers have no tidings. As the ship approaches the French coast, communication is restored, but the ship is torpedoed by a German submarine just as those on board learn that the defensive force from Paris has compelled the German army to retreat. The passengers and crew go down with the ship, happy and consoled by the knowledge of the victory of the Marne, conveyed to them in the moments before they die; and the band plays as the ship sinks and the curtain falls.

***Quinet (Edgar).** "ALLEMAGNE AU-DESSUS DE TOUT !" UN PROPHÈTE: EDGAR QUINET; édition nouvelle de ses articles sur l'Allemagne, d'après les textes originaux, avec commentaire par Paul Gautier. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1917.* 7½ in. 840 pp. por., 3 fr. 50. 844.81

The editor of this volume, M. Paul Gautier, conceived the happy idea of collecting and reproducing the striking articles, originally published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and elsewhere, in which Quinet (who at first, with most of his contemporaries, had been under the Teutophile influence of Madame de Staël) predicted the inevitable conflict between French and German ideals, and the future menace of universal German domination. These powerful essays deal with Germany's political system, her art and literature, German scepticism, and the like.

POETRY.

Buisson (Benjamin). LES HELLÉNIQUES DE LANDOR; ET AUTRES POÈMES; avec des lettres inédites de Swinburne. *Paris, Lemerre, 1916.* 7½ in. 240 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 821.79

M. Buisson has collected in the first part of the volume before us translations or adaptations by himself of Walter Savage Landor's 'Hellenics'; and in the second part he has included a number of other pieces dealing with similar themes, and in several instances adapted from English poetry. Here and there he has abridged, expanded, or changed the order of ideas, but he has been at great pains to omit nothing essential, and to preserve the character, colouring, and spirit of the originals, though in as French a form as possible. In his free, yet faithful translations and adaptations, M. Buisson is markedly successful. He has added to the attractiveness of his book by including some hitherto unpublished letters to himself from Swinburne.

Buisson (Benjamin), pseud. Ben Adam. TEUTONIANA; nouvelle édition. *Paris, Lemerre, 1917.* 7½ in. 56 pp. paper, 0 fr. 75. 841.9

A new edition of this collection of verses, including 'La Ballade de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg,' 'La Chanson des Reptiles,' 'Les Boches à Londres,' 'Aux Neutres,' &c.

Pitt (Sylvain). TERRE DE MON PAYS: poèmes, chants, et carillons de guerre: Noyon, Reims, Compiègne, Soissons; avec une préface de M. Édouard Chavannes (*Les Cahiers Vaudois*, 3e série, 7e cahier). *Lausanne, Les Cahiers Vaudois, 1917.* 8½ in. 127 pp. il. paper. 841.9

One of the most stirring pieces in this book of lyrical verse is the 'Carillon de la Victoire de la Marne,' with its lilting refrains, and appeals to national pride and patriotism. There are other noteworthy pieces, especially the title-poem, 'Terre de mon Pays,' the pleasing little song 'Ils ont pris leurs fusils....' and the pathetic 'Dans l'Église d'Autry.'

Spieß (Henry). L'AMOUR OFFENSÉ: poème (*Les Cahiers Vaudois*, 6e cahier de la 3e série). *Lausanne, Les Cahiers Vaudois, 1917.* 8½ in. 105 pp. paper. 841.9

Love-lyrics of the analytical kind, chronicling the vicissitudes and ecstatic or tragic moods of a passion. Had we the plot of the story on which these are, so to speak, glosses, we might perhaps better appreciate those pieces that seem to us mere enigmas. M. Spiess has a weakness for the conceits and subtleties of the metaphysical poets, but when he is simple and direct, as in 'Ah! que tout est clair sur ma vie!' 'Beauté de vivre,' and 'Archange,' his imagination and phrasing reach high levels. The table of contents gives page-references, but not one page is numbered except the last.

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FICTION.

*Acker (Paul). *ENTRE DEUX RIVES. Paris, Plon-Nourrit* [1917]. 7½ in. 306 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 843.9

This is a clear-cut study (by the author of 'Les Demoiselles Bertram' and 'Les Exilés') of a man by nature incapable of living alone, whose home has been desolated, and whose capacity for steady scientific work temporarily wrecked, by the prolonged absence, and, it is believed, hopeless insanity, of his dearly loved wife. The biologist then enters into relations with a woman-pupil, whose brilliancy and sympathetic understanding of his work prove of inestimable benefit. She bears him a child; but after five years the wife (who, it must be confessed, is a somewhat ineffectual person) unexpectedly recovers, and returns. The nature of the *dénouement* of this simple, but pulsating and graphic story must be left to the reader. The author was killed, in the service of his country, on June 27, 1915.

Clermont (Émile). *HISTOIRE D'ISABELLE. Paris, Grasset*, 1917. 7½ in. 223 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 843.9

This volume is divided into two parts, 'Le Récit d'Isabelle' and 'Un Petit Monde.' Neither is in itself a complete story; and the author, who unfortunately was killed in Champagne during 1916, intended to conclude the 'Histoire' in a third section, which was never written. The instalments before us are unsatisfying, notwithstanding the fact that the author's careful and minute character-studies are well worth reading. The fate of the sensitive, affectionate heroine, who has been betrayed by a vacillating and contemptible lover, is left in obscurity, as also is the future of several of the other prominent personages. Moreover, from 'Un Petit Monde' chapters dealing with social problems have been omitted. This, we think, is a pity, because the fragmentary character of the book is thereby accentuated. It is much to be regretted that the author was not spared to complete the book, which is scarcely more than a torso.

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

*Champs de Bataille de la Marne: 1. L'OURCQ; MEAUX—SENLI—CHANTILLY (*Guides Michelin pour la Visite des Champs de Bataille*). Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1917. 8½ in. 120 pp. il. maps, index, 3 fr. 50. 914.432

This admirably produced guide is the first of a series of three to be devoted to the region of the battle of the Marne. The volume is divided into two parts: the first historical, the second for the visitor. In the former a summary is given of the events of Sept. 1-13, 1914; and in the succeeding pages are excellent descriptions (well illustrated, and accompanied by clear maps) of Chantilly, Senlis, Meaux, and the surrounding country. We heartily commend the book. The second volume of the series will deal with Provins, Esternay, the Marais de Saint-Gond, and Châlons.

Formigé (Jules). *LE PRÉTENDU CIRQUE ROMAIN D'ORANGE (Extrait des Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, tome 13, 1re partie)*. Paris, Klincksieck, 1917. 11 in. 25 pp. il. plans, appendix, paper, 1 fr. 50. 913.37

A noteworthy paper, in which the author, an architect, describes the remains at Orange, which have been long supposed to be those of a Roman amphitheatre, and states fully the reasons which have led him to the conclusion that the structure was neither a circus nor a stadium, but a gymnasium. Good plans and several illustrations accompany the letterpress.

930-990 HISTORY.

Boppe (Auguste). *A LA SUITE DU GOUVERNEMENT SERBE, DE NICH À CORFOU, 20 OCTOBRE, 1915—19 JANVIER, 1916. Paris, Bossard, 43 Rue Madame*, 1917. 6½ in. 159 pp. map, paper, 3 fr. 949.7

A sufficiently detailed, yet concise and virile narrative of events witnessed by the author, who was French Minister to Serbia. He describes the memorable retreat of the Serbian Government, the allied ministries accredited to it, and the Serbian army, across the mountains and through devastated country, to the coast, and eventually to Corfu. The picture is full of gloom and sadness, but holds the reader's attention from beginning to end.

Langlois (Charles V.). *REGISTRES PERDUS DES ARCHIVES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMPTES DE PARIS (tiré des Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et autres bibliothèques, tome 40)*. Paris, Klincksieck, 1916. 11 in. 399 pp. il. introd. appendixes, index, paper, 14 fr. 944

The author of this volume has with great labour compiled from various trustworthy sources, such as descriptive inventories and the like, a valuable epitome of information concerning the immense series of manuscripts lost in the fire which in October, 1737, destroyed the greater part of the buildings in which these old records

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La Revelière (Comte de). LES ÉNERGIES FRANÇAISES AU MAROC : études économiques et sociales. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1917.* 10 in. 577 pp. il. pors. 15 maps and plans, appendixes, index, 15 fr. 964

M. le comte de La Revelière deals in this notable book very fully with the French protectorate over Morocco; the nature and resources of the country; the conditions, methods, and character of Moroccan agriculture, industry, commerce, and finance; the means of communication, and the promising future of this valuable territory. The volume is copiously supplied with statistical and other information; and the charts and plans usefully illustrate the text. The author dedicates his book to General Lyautey, the French Resident in Morocco, an excellent portrait of whom forms the frontispiece.

La Loyauté d'un Peuple : Petite Histoire Politique de l'Angleterre depuis 1914 ; avant-propos de Stephen Pichon (Le Fait de la Semaine, 5e année, No. 2, 1er septembre, 1917). *Paris, Grasset, 1917.* 7 in. 64 pp. bibliog. paper, 50 c. 942.083

M. Stephen Pichon, sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the writer of the preface to this well-ordered and luminous summary of English political history since 1914. Loyalty, says the author of the pamphlet, is the guiding principle of Britannic polity: loyalty to fellow-subjects, to tradition, and to the future; loyalty to allies and friendly States; loyalty even to foes. So the nation forgot its quarrels, and became as one family. In the earlier pages the unsettled condition of England on the eve of the War, the awakening of national sentiment, the arming of the citizens, and the collaboration of the various political parties are passed in review. The second part consists chiefly of a series of clever thumbnail character-sketches of British statesmen. Mr. Churchill is called "Enfant terrible de l'Angleterre," but the account of him is by no means unflattering. The third section deals with the Press, and describes Lord Northcliffe as "empereur du journalisme anglais." The remaining pages treat of Mr. Asquith's war policy, compulsory military service, the Coalition Ministry, England's help to her allies, and other topics.

Nos Amis d'Amérique : Ce qu'un Français doit savoir des États-Unis ; avec la collaboration de MM. Émile Boutroux, de l'Académie française, Jules Lepain, William Morton-Fullerton, et Firmin Roz (Le Fait de la Semaine, 5e année, No. 3, 21 septembre, 1917). *Paris, Grasset, 1917.* 7 in. 80 pp. map, bibliog. paper, 50 c. 973

A useful summary of the history of the United States, with an account of the inhabitants, and a sketch of the constitution of the republic, followed by pictures of American society, particulars of American education and training, and much information concerning the organization of industry, the characteristics of America's business magnates, and the like. Politically born in 1783, when by the Treaty of Versailles England acknowledged the independence of her American colonies, the United States are portrayed as a republic, possessing a "dictator as President," and a legislative assembly in no respect akin either to the Chambre des Députés at Paris or the House of Commons in London. American society is described as being before all things active and practical, but it is stated to be a mistake to regard it as an aggregate of persons for whom all life is summed up in two words, "money" and "business." The American nation has a lofty idea of its destiny. Mention is made of a few of the numerous political and social organizations in the United States. With reference to American art, poetry, sculpture, and music, it is admitted that America has not yet manifested an originality fully expressive of her national being.

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Bernard (Jean). HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE ET ANECDOTIQUE DE LA GUERRE DE 1914 : Nos. 17 and 18. *Paris, Berger-Levrault [1917].* 9½ in. 48 and 53 pp. il. maps, paper, 75 c. each. 940.9

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THE ATHENÆUM LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

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of Soissons, the injury to Reims Cathedral by fire, the inception of trench warfare, the protest of Dr. Liebknecht against the havoc wrought in Belgium, the loss of the Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy, and the conquest of Kamerun. No. 18 contains a list of the illustrations in the work, and a table of contents. As an animated record of the early months of a struggle which is now in its fourth year, M. Bernard's anecdotal history is a highly useful as well as interesting and stirring recital and reminder of what happened in that terrible period.

***Bordeaux (Henry).** *LA CHANSON DE VAUX-DOUAUMONT: 2, LES CAPTIFS DÉLIVRÉS: Douaumont-Vaux (21 octobre-3 novembre, 1916).* Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1917. 7 in. 327 pp. 3 maps. 940.9

It will be remembered that in 'Les derniers jours du fort de Vaux' (the first part of 'La Chanson de Vaux-Douaumont') the author described in brilliant language the magnificent, but at the time unavailing defence of Fort Vaux, which was carried by the enemy's assault in June, 1916. Douaumont had previously been taken. Of the thirty forts guarding the ancient fortress of Verdun, these two alone were captured by the Germans. Both were retaken: Douaumont on Oct. 24, and Vaux on Nov. 3, 1916. Thus the two "captives" were "released." In the present work, the second part of the 'Chanson,' M. Bordeaux skilfully and powerfully narrates the epic history of the prolonged battle of Verdun, a contest glorious for our Allies, disastrous to the enemy, and so stark and fierce that, as the author suggests, it may be compared with the "gestes" of which sang the chroniclers of old. Three clear maps conduce to the convenience of the reader of this fine book.

Chuquet (Arthur). *PROUESSES ALLEMANDES: LA GUERRE EN FLANDRE; SUR LA MEUSE ET LA MEURTHE; SENLIS ET GERBÉVILLER; LES CARNETS DES VANDALES.* Paris, Fontemoing, 1916. 7½ in. 285 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

This is a fierce and sarcastic indictment of the Germans for their massacres, treacheries, destructions, outrages, and robberies in Belgium and France, largely composed of notices of books, speeches, reports of the Belgian commission of inquiry, and official documents. It is the most succinct record of German misdeeds in this sphere that we have come across, and certainly will not predispose its readers to the general oblivion and condonation that some pacifists demand.

Desjardins (L.-G.). *L'ANGLETERRE, LE CANADA ET LA GRANDE GUERRE: tome premier, seconde édition.* Quebec, août, 1917; London, Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.3. 8½ in. 401 pp. appendixes, paper. 940.9

This first volume covers a varied range of topics, among them being the crisis of July-August, 1914, and Serbia's reply to Austria; the attitude of England; the supremacy of the seas; the situation caused in Canada by the War, and Canada's right to participate; Imperialism and its varieties; the morrow of peace, and the question of the consolidation or dissolution of the Empire; the attitude of the Canadian French; German mentality, and the deportation of Belgian and French subjects to Germany. Formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec and of the Canadian House of Commons, Lieut.-Col. Desjardins has no small knowledge of affairs in the Dominion; and his book (an English edition of which is in contemplation) is worthy of attentive perusal as the production of a patriotic and loyal French-Canadian publicist.

Des Touches (René). *PAGES DE GLOIRE ET DE MISÈRE.* Paris, Fontemoing, 1917. 7½ in. 323 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

For a "simple soldier," as he signs himself on the cover, the author writes like a fine artist. His pages consist of a dozen sketches drawn from his own experience—impressions of the call to arms, battle-fields, ruined villages, German prisoners, Paris in war-time, and so on. The hand of the censor has made cuts in some of the most interesting, such as the story of the three spies who betrayed their own land. Comedy has its turn with tragedy, and the account of the expedients women employ to visit husbands or lovers at the front is very amusing.

Galopin (Arnould). *SUR LA LIGNE DE FEU: carnet de campagne d'un correspondant de guerre; troisième édition.* Paris, Fontemoing, 1917. 7½ in. 208 pp. 20 plates, paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

M. Galopin devotes the first essays in his volume to accounts of incidents on the French front in the autumn of 1914. Next he gives sketches of our Indian army in France—Sikhs, Gurkhas, &c.; and then describes some Scotch regiments and English "Tommys," closing with a short section on the navy. He writes with animation, and the photographic illustrations well supplement his descriptions.

Les Grands Jours de France en Amérique: MISSION VIVIANI-JOFFRE (AVRIL-MAI, 1917): notes d'un témoin; avec préface de René Viviani. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1917. 7½ in. 314 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

The author of these "Notes," to which M. Viviani has contributed the preface, was able to render considerable services to the Viviani-Joffre mission, owing to his perfect knowledge of the English language

and his long residence in the United States. The vivid accounts of the enthusiastic reception accorded to the French mission, which started from Paris the day after Mr. Balfour's similar mission left England for the United States; and the sections dealing with President Wilson's message, the American declaration of war, and the arrival of the American battalions in France, make the book well worth reading.

Jollivet (Gaston). *TROIS MOIS DE GUERRE: NOVEMBRE-DÉCEMBRE, 1915—JANVIER, 1916.* Hachette, 1917. 7½ in. 251 pp. maps, paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

The fifth instalment of M. Gaston Jollivet's very useful and clearly arranged summary of events relating to the War brings the record down to January, 1916. As in the previous volumes, there are in the present issue separate sections devoted to the operations of the War in the different areas, to diplomatic negotiations and political developments, and to miscellaneous topics, such as munitions, instances of conspicuous heroism, and the number of Germans living in other countries before the War.

Masson (A.). *L'INVASION DES BARBARES, 1914-1916: vol. 3, La religion de la Kultur; Retraite stratégique des Russes; Bataille de la Champagne; Invasion de la Serbie et du Monténégro; Salonique; Albanie; Arménie; Glorieuse campagne des Italiens; Batailles de Verdun et de la Meuse; Succès russes en Bukovine, en Arménie; Le tribunal international de la paix, 1er juillet, 1915—30 juin, 1916.* Paris, Fontemoing [1917]. 7½ in. 383 pp. index, paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

In his third volume M. Masson has changed the style of his work somewhat, grouping events at first under periods of five days, and later under ten days, but stating the day on which each incident happened. The numerous side-headings make it easy to follow the march of events; the full title-page supplies a general outline of the principal occurrences of the year dealt with; and the index of the various fronts is very serviceable.

Milan (René). *TROIS ÉTAPES: L'ARMÉE D'ORIENT; L'AVIATION MARITIME; L'ITALIE (Les Vagabonds de la Gloire, deuxième série).* Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1917. 7½ in. 305 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

This, the second series of M. René Milan's 'Vagabonds de la Gloire,' describes clearly and eloquently the author's experiences in the Eastern theatre of war, and treats of the Serbian army, Greece, and France and Italy, during the spring of 1916.

L'Œuvre de Guerre du Parlement; par un Républicain (Le Fait de la Semaine, 5e année, No. 4, 6 octobre, 1917). Paris, Grasset, 1917. 7 in. 64 pp. paper, 50 c. 940.9

Discussing the character and extent of French parliamentary action since the outbreak of war, the author represents the attitude of the French legislature under three phases, in chronological order. The first was during the period of parliamentary abdication, when the Government was at Bordeaux, and the Chambers neither sat nor exercised control. The second was the stage of control by parliamentary commissions, which lasted from the beginning of 1915 until the first months of 1916. During this period an active but restrained supervision, says the author, was exercised over the governmental and military executives. The resumption, under pressure of circumstances, and with necessary limitations, of a more or less normal amount of control by the Chambers, has marked the third period—that of secret committees (*comités secrets*). The author considers that since the period of dormancy at Bordeaux the history of the French parliament is that of a slow and sure re-establishment of activity and public influence.

Ruffin (Henry) and Tudesq (André). *LA MÂCHOIRE CARRÉE.* Nelson [1917]. 9 in. 93 pp. il., 1 fr. 940.9

This book is based upon the notes taken at the British Headquarters by MM. Henry Ruffin, war correspondent of the *Agence Havas*, and André Tudesq, war correspondent of *Le Journal*. The authors give strikingly vivid word-pictures—in places so grim as to be painful—of "No Man's Land" and the battle of the Ancre. The descriptions of the Armies of the North, and of the fraternal welding of the French and British troops, are noteworthy for their life and actuality.

Wiat (H. Carton de). *LA POLITIQUE DE L'HONNEUR.* Paris, Bloud & Gay, 1917. 8 in. 262 pp. paper, 3 fr. 940.9

This is a collection of addresses and writings by the distinguished Belgian statesman M. de Wiat, who eloquently and informatively deals with such topics as the racial and military characteristics and traditions of his country, the past history of the Belgian peoples and their profound love of liberty, the German aggression, and the sufferings of the people under the rule of the invaders. Especially noteworthy is the discourse pronounced by the author at the ceremonies connected with the funeral of Émile Verhaeren, on Dec. 1, 1916, at Rouen. The entire book is of particular interest.

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THE ATHENÆUM

On French Literature during the War.

No. 4623.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

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A Review of French War Literature.

OF the eternal, ever-renewed vitality of France abundant evidence is to be seen in all branches of her activity. But in no way is it better shown than in her literary production—both in poetry and in prose—during the tragedy of the War. Those who have studied France well, and who are more than mere superficial observers, know that she possesses a deep capacity for rebirth. Even her worst enemies have recognized this. In one of his books—published just before the outbreak of hostilities—Von Bülow himself in effect makes the admission. He points out that even when France has been cruelly beaten and other nations have believed her to be definitely crushed, she has always held within herself marvellous powers of recuperation, and has re-arisen once more after defeat and humiliation to take her place again in the world as a leader of thought. This power of renovation is manifest to-day in the literature of France, and even in so small a portion of it as has been produced upon her very battle-fields, in the heat of the conflict, under appalling conditions. Notes, letters, meditations, and even short poems hurriedly committed to paper between two furious battles, by wounded or fallen or still living heroes—soldier-writers and poets—all these constitute precious testimony which proves that in spite of all her trials the spirit of France still shines clear and radiant. It is not a new spirit; it is a spirit renewed.

Naturally, the fact of the War has influenced the soul of its literature. Indeed, it has transformed it—having transformed the life of the nation. Yet it is but fair to recognize that prior to the War the great spiritual upheaval through which French literature is now passing, and which differentiates it from the literature of the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, had already begun. There are many evident proofs of this among the younger writers whose new works were published just immediately before the great conflagration. Perhaps it was

that the old spirit of pessimism, born among the vanquished of 1870, was itself worn out and was gradually being replaced by a more hopeful spirit. Perhaps it was that almost unconsciously the younger generations felt that they were destined to live through more tragic years. But the old shibboleths were crumbling away and a new generation was arising, full of eager hopes, possessing a more healthy outlook upon life. It was a newer, younger, more spiritual France, unconsciously preparing herself for the *grande tourmente*, and was one of the many proofs of her ever-youthful strength. Intellectual anarchy had passed away: it had proved its inefficiency. The growing youth of the nation was weary of reiterated formulas of pessimism. In young and eager hearts true pride of nationality was reawakening. Away with symbolism and such mere weakness! Away, too, with mere realism! For these two extreme forms of art, which had dominated the more or less unhealthy imaginations of two generations since the disasters and sufferings of 1870, were now judged mercilessly—and rightly—as either too immaterial or too materialistic. Art can only be based upon real humanity, from which emerges the living idea contained within it. Already the younger writers of the new school—so many of whom were destined to die a glorious death for their country—had understood that in literature, as in life, the abstract and the concrete must be mingled together and merge into one another.

The forerunners were such men as Charles Péguy, whose stirring 'Hymne aux Morts' was published only a week or two before he fell on the battle-field of the Marne; and Ernest Psichari—the grandson of Ernest Renan—who, refuting the famous teaching of his elder, explains his return to the strict forms of Catholicism in a remarkable book called 'Le Voyage du Centurion,' which was published a short time after he fell among the first in the War. It would be impossible here to do more than name those writers whose efforts already pointed to the renaissance before they gave up their lives to their country. Besides Péguy and Psichari there were Clermont, de Roure, Nolly, de Cassagnac, Max Doumic, Drouet, Paul Acker, Paul Lintier, and the sublime author of the 'Lettres d'un Soldat.'

The new literature is rather broadly spiritual than confined merely to the old Catholic formulas and dogmas. Barrès in his last book, of which I speak later, 'Les Diverses Familles Spirituelles de la France,' shows this more thoroughly than has been done before. Some have tried to call this new evolution of literary thought Catholic Realism. But the term is inappropriate because not all of the new writers have accepted a form of recognized religious belief. Although connected by a species of Naturalistic Pantheism—if one may be allowed such a term—they endeavour to depict life as it is while recognizing the necessity of an inward spiritual discipline.

The writings of even the humblest of those who fell face to the enemy and who had found time before their last breath to note many things touching the War—their own impressions and ideas especially—have contributed much precious material towards the literary history of their times as well as to the history of the War itself. Future students will be deeply grateful to those fallen heroes. I have mentioned the anonymous writer of the 'Lettres d'un Soldat' as one of the first and most arresting of the new school. His letters, written to his mother, were never intended for publication. They were merely the letters of a son to a mother who shared most intimately the inner spiritual and intellectual life of her child. By mere chance they fell into the hands of André Chevrillon, the writer and critic, who at once recognized them as jewels of their kind. He carried them home with him, studied them, and admired them, and straightway added another jewel to their number—his own preface—which the *Revue de Paris* published at once as an introduction to that portion of the 'Lettres' which first appeared in that review.

Too much has already been quoted from these letters for me to attempt to quote them here. The young writer—barely 28 years of age when he died—was a painter of great personal talent, a former pupil of the Beaux-Arts school. One may almost suppose that, in spite of his devotion to painting, he must have treasured the hope of ultimately becoming a writer—by profession. At least, one is led to think this as one reads his letters and sinks into the inner recesses of his ardent soul. For the time being, however, he declares himself to be but a soldier, and as such is willing to accept military discipline, though the real discipline comes from within himself. His letters mark the gradual evolution of his mind towards an ampler and broader life during the long hours which he devotes to thought in the trenches. Brought into close and constant contact with Nature, and living with her in closest communion through all hours and in all weathers, his love for her grows and expands, finally developing in his heart a mysticism which is of its

kind unique. His commentator compares his inspiration with that of Shelley.

Another hero who has fallen and who, had he lived, would have been a great writer is Paul Lintier, whose book, 'Ma Pièce,' has been widely read and commented on. Yet another of these hero-writers is Adrien Bertrand, whose 'Appel du Sol' won for him a prize from the Goncourt Academy. The book contains many wonderful passages of considerations upon the War, and of the quality of the warlike instinct formulated both by simple *poilus* and by their leaders, the more educated and intellectual officers. The author endeavours to analyse among these two classes of combatants the kind and quality of love that a man feels for his own country, and what it is that makes that love so strong that, when it lives actively in a man's heart, it outweighs all other passions. The book will be specially interesting to English readers who love France because it explains so well what constitutes the essential strength which lies at the root of the heroic fighting spirit of the French. It is the sublime revolt of the man whose home is destroyed and whose sacred native soil is besmirched beneath the cruel and insolent heel of the hated oppressor. The French, like the English, are above all fighting in this war for the noble and general principle of civilization. Yet their own personal spirit is intensified by their resentment against the invader. It is because of this inner spirit that, in spite of all their criticisms—and when was the French race ever not critical?—their soul-weariness, and even, at times, their overwhelming and nervous lassitude, the French people will never give in—will never abandon hope or allow their determination to relax, even if the War were to last fifty years!

Another young writer whose name has been made during this war is René Benjamin, the author of 'Gaspard.' Concerning this work so much has already been written that it is not necessary to add more. Gaspard is a type that will live—just as Gavroche, his younger brother, has lived. It would be wrong, however, to consider Gaspard himself as the essential type of the *poilu* of this war. He is only one of many divers types. He has but little in common, for instance, with the *poilus* of the Northern or Southern provinces. Both his manners and his language would appear almost incomprehensible to the *agriculteurs* of Brittany or Limousin. He is essentially a *fleur de pavé*, and could have sprung from nowhere but the lower and more densely populated quarters of Paris. His gaiety, his brightness, and his quick, rather coarse repartee are essentially of the Paris gutter. But in his kindness of heart, his swift understanding, and also in his innate sense of economy (the incident concerning the hot beef which he

carries around in his bag, greatly to his own discomfort, rather than lose such good and valuable food!) he shows himself to be related to the wider family of French *poilus*. Beware, however, of his more than picturesque language! It must not be encouraged to live, being drawn from the lowest dregs of the population.

But the book which of all others is pre-eminently *the* book of this war and which will live through all times is 'Le Feu,' by Henri Barbusse. French readers had made the acquaintance of this author's work some years before the outbreak of war, when he published his remarkable but very daring book 'L'Enfer,' of which Anatole France wrote: "Voici le livre d'un homme." He is not a very young writer, and has already a fine record of achievement. But so far no work of his—not even 'L'Enfer'—has met with so spontaneous, so wide a success as 'Le Feu.' Until he has read 'Le Feu' no civilian can truly realize what trench warfare is, for no other writer in any language has depicted it so vividly. The volume is composed of a series of studies written down day by day. They concern the experiences of a squad of men under the orders of a corporal, and deal with the men only. No officers appear upon the scene. Some have wondered that the author has neglected to describe the officers. But it may be that he intends to make of these a study apart—later.

The author himself shares the daily life of the trenches as a simple soldier, and writes in the first person. The details of the trenches and of the conditions in which men live in them are faithfully dealt with by the author. Nothing so realistic has yet been told, and nothing can give *le civil* so true an idea of the abomination of war conditions, of human degradation and filth. It is perhaps by means of such intensified descriptions of vileness and horror that a grand, wild beauty of realism is attained by the author. Through extreme realism he attains poetic height, and proves his point too, for it is well known that Barbusse is a hater of war. Yet, in spite of the scenes of carnage and the loathsomeness of things portrayed, there are some priceless jewels of rare and touching tenderness to be found among the awful pages of 'Le Feu.'

Among the many hundreds of articles upon 'Le Feu,' one of the critics ends his long article with these words: "It is the one literary effort of the War which is itself adequate to the military effort of the French nation." And this sentence may be said to resume this wonderful achievement.

It will, however, be most interesting to read what a great poet of the War—Henry Bataille—has to say about 'Le Feu.' With the single exception of François de Curel, Bataille, the

author of 'Les Flambeaux,' 'La Vierge Folle,' &c., is the most interesting, most thoughtful, and most truth-seeking of our playwrights. He himself being a great and a noble artist, his criticism of 'Le Feu' is a work of art. He tells us that he has only met Barbusse once, and knows him very little, though, of course, all those who follow the evolution of French literature knew from the first that Barbusse was a great writer. Bataille exclaims:—

"What a beautiful, admirable book! Till now, we had had but the feverish attestations of certain soldier-writers concerning the War. Some had touched our hearts, but—in spite of all those comfortable people who, with their feet on the fender at home, clamour somewhat childishly for a trench-born Homer—no man can be transformed suddenly into a great writer, even under sudden and terrible fire!

"No young soldier fresh from the trenches could ever have given us such a work of ripe maturity, of such acute vision, as this book with which Henri Barbusse has endowed literature and which he has brought back with him from terrestrial hell. It requires twenty years of literary experience (Barbusse is 44 years of age) and a soul that has gained much knowledge, passing through all the stages of life and of the spirit, to be able to discriminate as he has done—in the midst of the confused realities of events and things, surrounded by so many elemental perturbations—the characteristic and minute traits which go to the composition of a future masterpiece—those atoms from which, later, the living matter of the sentences shall be kneaded.

"I lay it down as a principle that no improvised writer, however greatly dowered with genius, could have produced the last hundred pages of this book—pages which are as stupendously magnificent as certain invocations of Ecclesiastes, and which in other places equal the visionary and realistic pity of a Tolstoy.... And this degree of spacious beauty, this infinite gift, is not attained by fitful gusts of lyricism. No; from the first the writer has avoided the error of those who attempt to confine the gigantic within an ellipse or the unmeasurable within a frame. He takes his view neither from the outside nor as an *ensemble*: he proceeds from within to without, and the effect is a hundredfold grander, truer too. It is the method of Dante, who proceeds through a profuseness of themes....

"One of the great beauties of 'Le Feu' resides in the fact that the idea of war does not seem to be understood by the characters themselves....

"The descriptions are violent and realistic (with that quality of realism that poets alone may use when they set themselves to do so and do not fear to make use of it!).

"Each character speaks in his own authentic dialect, which he uses to depict the daily hostility of the four elements in revolt—the ferocity of humanity, the acceptance of sorrows innumerable, the angry revolt, the poor joys!.... At the end of the book and of the road, it seems to us that we have learnt to understand their language, so intimately have we lived in communion with these ragged inhabitants of the dust, the mud, and the rain....

"It is for the people that this book has been written. Read it and meditate on it, therefore, just and sane crowd!.... Read it with respect.... It carries its own teaching, for it conceals between its pages the great comforting truths upon which the future is to be built! It is the work of a great poet—of a great Frenchman."

In his last book, 'Les Diverses Familles Spirituelles de la France'—meaning the divers groups which now go to make up the *union sacrée* of the nation—M. Maurice Barrès makes an effort to analyse and explain the spiritual link which

unites such diverse groups as the Roman Catholics, the Protestants, Jews, Socialists, and those whom he terms the Traditionalists, binding them all into one wide family. In this last-named group the writer wisely includes all those who hold no dogmatic religious belief, but whose inner religion is based upon their respect for the traditions of their race and family. "The past in us never dies" is their tenet, and they still adhere to the moral and ethical principles taught by the Church. All the great *bourgeois* families are Traditionalists. Barrès's definition of the Traditionalist group is "those who have received and who wish to transmit what they have received." "They have received France herself," he says, "their family treasure, and wish to leave behind themselves a richer France and a family richer in merit."

All diversities of convictions were suddenly annihilated among French people on August 1, 1914, for all had been merged into the great army to defend the ideal common to all groups, to all opinions. Yet each group retained its own religious or ethical convictions, and, fortified by these, gave all its strength to the common ideal. This union, in spite of any individual criticism, will continue to animate France to the end of the struggle.

"Never in any epoch has there been an army so thrilled with intelligence and with dreams as our army in this war," declares M. Barrès in his opening sentence.

"All our wisdom, and all our follies too, have been mobilized with the nation. One might have supposed that such a combination would have broken the discipline of one and all. No. Everything has served its purpose—the best of us as well as what, in pre-war days, we called the worst of us. All the moral forces of the nation, based either upon religion or upon philosophical convictions, or merely upon education—all has been useful in the nourishing of souls, and this army, made up of our most furiously conflicting contradictions, has proved itself—in face of the enemy—united and inspired with a shining radiant beauty."

The author proceeds to analyse the quality of the separate ideals of Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Socialists, and Traditionalists, and proves that each in serving the one general ideal serves his own special creed. A professed Roman Catholic himself, he explains the beauties of each separate faith which he does not share, and at times betrays an almost naïve astonishment to find that other beliefs inspire as great and selfless heroism as the heroes of the Catholic faith. He gathers his impressions largely from the letters written home by the members of each group. Thus, speaking of the Protestants, whom he has never liked nor understood until now, he quotes from the letter of a young Protestant to his father in Paris:—

"'I am not being sent out to be killed,' writes the young man. 'I am going out willingly to affront Death. I offer

my life for the benefit of future generations. I shall not die; I shall merely change my form of usefulness.'

"What an image! [cries Barrès]. It might have been formulated by a Michael Angelo. These Protestants indeed! When we gazed upon their frigid temples and listened to their ever-moralizing sermons, they seemed to us such cold and moderate souls; so merely reasonable, indeed, compared with our Catholic heroes, whose state of violent and joyous conscience we have described! We thought only of probing their philosophy, not their religious emotions. But let us learn to know them better through the friendship and admiration that such acts and words inspire!"

Surely the Protestants themselves will be at least as amazed at M. Barrès as he at them!

Speaking of the Jews, M. Barrès tells us the story of Robert Hertz, who held the Professorship of Philosophy in the Douai Lycée. He founded the paper *Les Cahiers du Socialisme*, and was the son of a German Jew. His letters to his wife are admirable, full of warmth and fervour. In them we read his love for his home, his vigorous intellectual curiosity, and his full acceptance of military discipline, by means of which he satisfies what he himself terms his "yearning for the absent cathedral." Barrès quotes from one of Hertz's letters:—

"Dear, I remember my dreams as a child, and later as a schoolboy in the small bedroom near the kitchen at home. With all my being, I *wanted* to be French—wanted to deserve to be French, and to prove that I *was* a Frenchman by some brilliant action against William the Kaiser. Later that great desire of mine for 'integration' took another form, and my socialistic convictions sprang from it. Now my boyish dream is more ardent than ever. I am grateful to the officers who are willing to accept me as their subordinate, to the men whom I am proud to command—they are the real children of a truly elect race. Yes, I am indeed penetrated with gratitude towards the country which accepts and favours me. No sacrifice will be too great to repay the price, and my hope is that my little lad may go forward with head erect, and that in that France restored to herself he will not know the torment which poisoned so many hours of our own youth, nor ask of himself: 'Am I a Frenchman? Do I deserve to be one?' No, little son.... You will have a country of your own, and you will be able to stand upon French soil and say to yourself: 'My father belonged here and gave his all to France.' For me, that thought is the sweetest reward.

"The Jews, especially German naturalized Jews, were in an unfortunate position, which was neither one thing nor the other, before this war. I consider it therefore a fortunate instance that will 'regularize the situation' for us Jews and our children. Later they, too, can work for the good of the country, but the important thing was to be able to prove by one's own actions that one was worthy of sharing the national ideal."

"The author of this letter," says Barrès, "signed it with his blood. He was killed before Marcheville in April, 1915." "I do not think," adds the Académicien, "that it would be possible to find a piece of writing wherein is affirmed with such force of emotion the passionate desire of Israel to be merged into the soul of France."

And now I come to a book, signed by a great and conscientious French writer, which is specially dear to me, because it speaks to the French about

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England. And with such deep and real knowledge of the British people, with such real love and understanding. It has been said that no criticism is worth much that is not sympathetic. In 'L'Angleterre et la Guerre' M. André Chevrillon is nothing if not deeply sympathetic. He knows and understands the English character so well that he can describe and analyse the tendencies of the English, their morality, and even their failings, with a profound hold upon his subject, and convinces his French readers by his refutations of all the old misconceptions they held because he gives them the reasons upon which he has based each of his own authorized opinions. He has lived long in England—indeed, was partially educated there. He is the worthy modern successor of his uncle, M. Taine, whose 'Notes sur l'Angleterre,' written forty years ago, while classing their author as an authority upon England and the English, remained a classic of French literature. M. Chevrillon is of the same school of thought and of method. He states nothing which he does not prove by verified facts; he deduces the general character of the people he describes from reiterated and justified observation.

And what language he writes! It is a delight for the lover of good solid classical French prose to read. An English translation has, I believe, appeared of this remarkable work, prefaced by Rudyard Kipling. But those who read it in the original French are greatly to be envied.

The author begins by describing the state of mind of England at the outbreak of the War. He studies the gradual awakening to the facts of war, and, because he knows England so well, lays before the rather impatient French mind the reasons for England's short hesitation to join in at once. He dispels all *arrière-pensée* once and for all. His book will live throughout history as a document of unimpeachable authority.

CLAIRE DE PRATZ.

French War Poetry.

A SPELL of intense national anxiety, long or short, may stimulate a nation's poetry; it may determine fresh poetical vocations; it may lift approved singers far above their average: but it cannot create talent. Nor is it at all likely to modify, at least immediately, the imaginative tendencies of a particular generation. At most, it tests them. The temptation to compare the French war poetry of 1870 with that of the last three years is obvious, and ought to be resisted. But I will begin these remarks upon the later efflorescence by saying that, all

other differences apart, it impresses me (as far as I know it) as a more candid, more vital, more authentic thing than the earlier; and that this was to be expected from the general drift which French poetry—indeed, all French literature—has taken in recent years. It is not a question of poetical capacity or the specific gift of numbers. As every one knows, France was particularly rich in poets when she was last at war, and few were those of any mark who did not pay their tribute to her seven months' agony. Their best survives: the sombre visions and violent rhetoric of 'L'Année Terrible,' the statuesque defiance of Leconte de Lisle's 'Sacre de Paris,' Laprade's 'Gretchen,' Banville's acrobatic idylls, with the bitter 'Paroles du Vaincu' of Léon Dierx, and Sully-Prudhomme's grave retrospective sonnets to his prostrate country. That poetry of disaster, which holds a modest place in the collected works of illustrious or estimable singers, has many kinds of merit: as a whole (though we must allow for the effect of distance) it appears deficient in spontaneity, and a little out of pitch. Neither the flawless, far-away music of the Parnassians, nor even the Titan blasts of Victor Hugo—somewhat hoarse with political rancour—can pass for the genuine outcry of a people at bay. Perhaps only Paul Déroulède's undaunted bugle-call, immeasurably inferior if you like in artistry, is really attuned to the spirit of that hour. Not only in the literal sense had the French muse been too long in opposition or in exile: it had lost contact with the broad currents of national feeling; it was engrossed in the dim future or the past, or merely in its own graces, satisfied with an erudite detachment or with humanitarian dreams which implied detachment of another sort; so that the effort to be worthy of an occasion which neither the æsthetics nor the general philosophy in vogue had even contemplated was almost condemned to an appearance of constraint.

French poetry in our generation has pursued such various shapes of beauty that its common characteristics are hard to define. But those who have followed its vicissitudes at all attentively are aware that, after an interval of experimental anarchy, which seemed to deepen the gulf between the business of words and the greater interests of humanity, but really betokened a revulsion from the sterility of merely reproductive verse, it has become, in its finer examples, a more familiar and a more responsive art, averse from declamation, contemptuous of athletic perfections, preoccupied by a scruple of sincerity. It is not always readily accessible; but it tends more and more to be simple in this sense, that it is increasingly concerned with the things that matter to all men. This in itself could not promise a crop of admirable verse upon the theme of war.

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It was at least a favourable condition. And, as it happens, the character of the Great War has confirmed what must be called, in a word, the better understanding between art and life. It has mobilized all the spiritual forces of the nations engaged. "On n'a jamais vu, dans aucune époque, une armée aussi frémissante d'intelligence et de rêve que la nôtre durant cette guerre," says a French writer, whose testimony is corroborated by innumerable diaries and letters from the front. It has mobilized the young French poets with the rest. *Déroulède*, who carried a chassepot through the year of terrors, was a rare exception: how many of his craft are defending the same soil to-day against the same invader? How many have made the supreme sacrifice already?

Charles Péguy, mystic and realist, the poet of charity, the master of tidal rhythms, heads a long list of irreparable losses. It includes Robert d'Humières, Louis Gendreau, Olivier Hourcade, Marcel Drouet, Gauthier-Ferrières, Jacques de Choudens, Lionel des Rieux (the loyal servant of a lost cause), the ardent and sensitive Paul Drouot, and André Lafon, the candid singer of 'La Maison du Pauvre,' better known perhaps for his prose study of a lonely boyhood. What sort of war poetry they might have given us it is idle to conjecture. At least Gauthier-Ferrières, before he died at Gallipoli, had found time to write the agile stanzas called 'L'Hirondelle et les Cathédrales,' Louis Gendreau had sent home a buoyant epistle from the trenches—'Ce que c'est'—and Jacques de Choudens had made enough verse on the absorbing theme to fill a thin posthumous volume of 'Poésies de Guerre.' A sonnet for his epitaph tells us how he would be mourned:—

Il est des maux cruels que le temps accentue,
Mais de tous le moins âpre est celui qui me tue
Et laisse s'endormir, enfin, mes rêves las.

I have read a considerable quantity of French verse inspired by this conflict, which may possibly amount to a tithe of all that has yet been produced. A good deal of it is only well intended; some, I am sure, will live. Perhaps the best is still to come. I note in passing the provisional and hopeful silence of such eminent poets as MM. Vielé-Griffin, Francis Jammes, Abel Bonnard, and Charles le Goffic (who, to be sure, has published several volumes in prose which will be invaluable to historians of the campaign). I have met with no war poetry by M. Duhamel, M. Jules Romains, or M. Vildrac. Here and there I have seen single pieces of M. de Regnier ('Rien n'est changé' is a very touching and modest interior), of Mme. de Noailles, of those impenitent romantics and great patriots, MM. Jean Richepin and Jean Aicard, and of M. Rostand, who is still, I fear, irremediably in-

genious even when he feels most deeply. But in this article I wish to speak only of collected poems.

Emile Verhaeren's last book, 'Les Ailes rouges de la Guerre,' has been read by every admirer of the great Fleming, who had probably more admirers in the world than any other poet of our time; and it is almost superfluous to say that the fierce and tender patriot of 'Toute la Flandre' poured into this volume all his passionate love for his violated country and all the volcanic energy of an indignation aggravated by the shattering of his hopes of universal brotherhood. The lines on the "first aeroplanes" and on the deserted port of Hamburg display once more his peculiar power to evoke the most modern aspects of our civilization by his clamorous rhythms and superb audacities of colour. The poems on the awakening of England—"la guerre entra volante et brusque en tes usines"—on Ypres, and on Reims Cathedral are characteristically eloquent and rich in the invention of strong phrases. It is not easy to forget the pathos of 'Les Exodes'; and all the contrast between the old warfare and the new is condensed into the dramatic protest of the 'Old Soldier.'

M. Paul Fort was, I fancy, the first French poet to publish a whole substantial book of poetry on the supreme ordeal, which is in a special sense an ordeal for so gay and volatile a temperament as his. 'Poèmes de France' (a first instalment, to be followed by others) take their place quite naturally, however, in the sequence of his French ballads, forming, in fact, the nineteenth volume of that unique series. It shows all the qualities, and also the shortcomings, of its predecessors. M. Fort is an impressionist or nothing, infinitely curious and mobile, delicately responsive to all the suggestions of earth and sky, the breeze, the seasons, and the road. The unfailing songfulness of his verse, a charming familiarity and a perennial freshness of intonation which belong to him, are balanced by an amiable garrulity which levels all sensations and all thoughts, frivolous or profound. This garrulity is the only serious drawback to M. Fort's war poetry. It is no reproach to him that the heroic vein is not his. He is genuinely national, and loves his country, its fair sites and its glorious past, none the less tenderly because he reads French history like a fairy-tale and roams the Ile de France like some enchanted isle. There is deep feeling in the farewell verses to two fallen comrades, Olivier Hourcade and Alain Fournier, the brilliant creator of 'Le Grand Meaulnes'—'Ton pensif Grand Meaulne au cœur insatisfait'; and 'Les dernières Pensées' is really poignant. Here is a characteristic little poem which evokes the haunted silence of a deserted battle-ground: it has the same starkness

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as the famous 'Cette fille, elle est morte,' of M. Fort's first book of ballads :—

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 Ces vallons sombrement boisés, quand meurt le jour font peur à l'âme.
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 Il ne faut pas y rester seul, dans ces vallons on peut mourir.
 La mort viendrait dans ces vallons plus froide encore au solitaire.
 On s'est battu dans ces vallons : il n'est que des morts sous la terre.
 Ces vallons, même au souvenir, font peur, font mal—et font mourir.

This is admirable ; but I like M. Fort still better in a mood of compunction. 'Le Félon' sings his ingenuous remorse for the pleasure he takes in the sights and sounds of spring, while men are dying "for him" on the Picard plains and beside the yellow Yser :—

"Je ne suis qu'un félon ! Poésie ! poésie ! qui m'a fait te donner les forces de ma vie ? Que valent à présent mes hymnes d'allégresse aux printemps, ces décors des amours oubliées ? Vieux cœur, la patrie souffre ! et tu n'es que faiblesse : tu ne sais que chanter la Nature."

After these quotations, it is needless to observe that M. Fort still clings to his queer habit of printing his verse to look like prose. It is, of course, all but traditional in form, and happily "reads itself."

After, I think, seven years of silence, M. Fernand Gregh (who won his first laurels about the same time as M. Fort, in the anarchical nineties) has returned to poetry with 'La Couronne douloureuse.' The title defines the emotional content—pride and sorrow intimately blended—of this generous book. He has not lost the simplicity which recommended 'La Maison de l'Enfance,' but he has gained a richer humanity and that virtue of decision which is the first condition of durability. He has the instinct for definitive words. A fine example is the poem on the devastation of Senlis, which at once evokes the particular charm of that ancient and elegant little town and presents it as a type of the great French patrimony :—

Cette finesse des détails,
 Ces ruelles, ces puits, ces mails,
 Ces vieux murs moussus qui verdissent,
 C'était la fleur des siècles ! Mais
 C'est cela même qu'à jamais
 De toute leur âme ils haïssent,
 Eux, les barbares tard venus,
 Qui rôdaient encor demi-nus
 Dans les sombres forêts germaines,
 Quand on lisait Platon chez toi,
 Quand Virgile en marbre était roi
 Dans tes villas gallo-romaines !

He has also the classical quality of thrift. The quite faultless little poem 'Torpeur,' an epigram in the Greek sense, condenses into one-and-twenty limpid lines the debate between the natural man

and the patriot. Rain, such gentle silent rain as the poet delighted to watch in the old peaceful days, is falling on a garden in June. After all, what does anything matter ? Roses are roses still. But the soul refuses to be satisfied with the selfish charm of the hour :—

Que me veux-tu, torpeur ?
 Non ! la beauté ne vibre
 Qu'en un peuple au grand cœur :
 La plus exquise fleur
 D'un sol qui n'est pas libre
 A perdu son odeur !

Much else in 'La Couronne douloureuse' deserves special praise—the stately alexandrines which describe the aspect of Paris in the menacing days of the great retreat, many passages of the ambitious ode on the Battle of the Marne, the touching elegy to a young hero, some memorable lines on the trenches by moonlight, an exquisite 'Chanson,' a 'Prayer for the Coming Offensive,' and a longer poem addressed to the refugees, which gives eloquent and adequate expression to the Frenchman's love for his home. M. Gregh, who is at once spontaneous and deliberate, has many strings to his lyre, and has illustrated the most various motives of patriotic solicitude by a body of verse in which hardly anything mediocre finds a place.

Since the ingenuous reminiscences of childhood which he gave us long ago in 'Le beau Navire,' M. Henry Bataille has expressed himself almost exclusively in drama. The war has reawakened the poet in him. It is with some diffidence that I venture to say anything at all of 'La divine Tragédie,' as the volume which appeared last year under that title is, he tells us, only a first instalment of the considerable work which he designs to publish, and which is "to follow through the course of events now developing the two forces, human and divine, upon which the effort and the enterprises of all the peoples in history are founded." The tone of M. Bataille's short preface recalls curiously that of 'La Légende des Siècles,' and it is possible that he has conceived a not wholly dissimilar ambition. The book itself reminds the reader, not infrequently, of the apocalyptic poetry of Hugo's old age. So far as one may presume to define the general thought which directs it, perhaps it is contained in these two lines :—

De ce grand drame, ne retiens
 Qu'une expression de la vie....

It is associated with a mysterious or mystical devotion to Death, conceived neither as sacrifice nor as liberation, but simply as the great enigma which preoccupies mankind and confers upon all noble effort the sanction of disinterestedness. "Je jure," cries M. Bataille, addressing the principle of mortality :—

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Je jure que tes fins, même incompréhensibles,
Ne peuvent être que justice, Ame infaillible,
Chère Muse, entre tous les désirs le plus beau,
Ferveur de l'inconnu, Volonté du tombeau !

Other readers may find it easier to discover the motives and precise implications of a cult which expresses itself in the language of a fanatical but vague enthusiasm. Its symbol, for M. Bataille, is the upright figure (here reproduced) of a dead man stretching his hand, which holds a human heart, towards heaven—a famous stone figure which surmounted the sixteenth-century tomb of Ligier Richier, the Lorraine sculptor, mutilated by the Germans. This volume, however, contains other things than 'Le Sacre de la Mort.' Two sections, called respectively 'Le Cercle de Caïn' and 'Le Cercle d'Eve,' can be detached from the rest to their advantage. The first consists chiefly of things seen at the front. In a series of almost painfully vivid pictures, which seek to render the complexity, the dismal horror, and the sublimity of the modern battle, I would distinguish, as excellent examples of a realism which never ceases to be in the fullest sense imaginative, 'Les Mains,' 'Un Spectacle au Camp' (a soldier-priest shriving a comrade), 'L'Officier de Garde,' 'La Charge,' 'Le Combat d'Avions,' and especially 'Le Soldat de 1915.' M. Bataille, who execrates "le poncif bravache et soldatesque," has drawn a portrait of the *poilu* which certainly deserves to live. I venture to quote a passage in which he reflects on the assimilation of the most refined product of our civilization to primitive man under the conditions of subterranean warfare :—

Il a fallu peut-être au globe cent mille ans
Pour créer tout à coup ce cœur dans cet enfant
Et pour perpétuer dans cette fange immonde
Un être conscient, pensif, qui réunit
Ce que l'âme a produit sous le ciel de plus fin,
De plus rare, un enfant pareil au séraphin,
Et l'être inachevé des âges de granit,
Afin que du baiser de l'homme avec la fange
Il sortît l'archétype absolu du guerrier,
Du défenseur du sol, le héros tout entier
Qui descend jusqu'au cœur de sa terre et la venge
En la tenant contre sa poitrine, à pleins bras !

In the section devoted to the sorrows, the tenderness, and the valiancy of the women left behind, 'L'Ouvrière' is a particularly fine poem. M. Bataille has an astonishing power of tenacious vision, and an exceptional command of language. His eloquence is sometimes excessive, but never laborious ; and if there is little in this volume to remind us of the sweet and gracious lyrist of 'Oiseau bleu, couleur du temps,' and his fondness for syncopated rhythms detracts somewhat from the musical quality of his verse, he remains a poet full of resource as well as a passionate, sincere, and thoughtful spectator of human life.

M. Bataille has written a long introduction to

a remarkable book of war poetry by a young soldier, M. Henry Dérioux. He insists there on the vanity of all attempts to make epic out of modern war, and especially of this war, which is too vast, too void of dramatic episode, and has too many witnesses to lend itself to legendary deformation. The spirit of confidence is also, if we may trust him, anti-epical. "L'on sait que les grands embrasements de la poésie nationale naissent de la défaite, non de la victoire," says M. Bataille, who appears to forget Homer while doing justice to the greatest of Christian epics. He holds further that "l'immense passion de Notre-Dame l'Humanité, voilà le vrai poème"—a phrase which may be read as an apology for his own book rather than for that of his *protégé*.

'En ces jours déchirants' is more simply patriotic. It is pervaded by a reflective gravity, but it has no philosophical pretension. It is not epical (is it true that any sane person has conceived of a legendary history of this war in verse?), but it is in the strictest sense heroic poetry. M. Dérioux deserves all the praise M. Bataille bestows on him for having "submitted that vast, shapeless, and terribly polyphonic thing, the War, to his own poetic ideal." In other words, he has sung with his own voice ; he has translated his confidence, his ardour of sacrifice, his love for the French soil, for the national art and the national conception of life, into adequate and cultivated forms. He has not improvised, he has sacrificed neither the prestige of clear imagery and resonant harmonies nor the absolute probity of the right word ; but the unmistakable glow of immediate inspiration is over all this poetry, which was made in the author's convalescence from a dangerous wound. He has fought, and he knows better than most what he has fought for. Here are some stanzas which indicate sufficiently the prevailing character of his quintessential verse. They occur in the midst of an invocation of Fontainebleau and the statues in the park of Versailles :—

On m'arrête et l'on m'interroge :
Pourquoi ce rêve ?—En vérité
Il semblerait que je déroge
Au but qui m'a sollicité.

Pourtant je ne m'écarte guère
En m'égayant parmi les dieux,
Car plus d'un soldat de la guerre
Rêvait aussi dans ces beaux lieux.

La vertu des pierres françaises
Filtrant dans son sang lui valut
De garder son calme et ses aises
Sous la balle et sous les obus.

Et dans la plaine ou la ravine,
Plus d'un mourut pour un regard
D'une déesse de Racine
Ou d'une nymphe de Ronsard.

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Car l'homme ignore tout de son humain partage
S'il n'a pas obtenu du sort
Le droit de mesurer, seul avec son courage,
L'ombre qu'il étend sur la mort.

But the longest poem in the volume is an ode (in stanzas of a type familiar to the readers of Lamartine and of Hugo's earlier civic poetry) which co-ordinates all the great emotions of this time and brings back to life many of the great moments which are its landmarks—the enthusiasm of the French mobilization, the first successes, the check, the retreat, the threat to Paris, the arrest of the invader, the settling down to the long watch. It begins with the commemoration of fallen poets, and ends with a vision of the saints of France consoling her heroes—Geneviève of Paris and Louis of Damietta, the patriarch Remy, Denys the Headless, and Joan the Maid. This ode has amplitude, numbers, and intensity, and should take rank among the worthiest and most truly national productions of “la lyre héroïque et dolente.”

Alternately lyrical and epical is the fine ‘Poème des Tranchées’ which M. André Porché has dedicated to the most eloquent of patriots, Maurice Barrès. It is in two parts, the Vigil and the Day. Vivid, but full of spiritual insight, M. Porché's impressions of the trenches carry conviction without bewilderment. It is the spirit of the trenches he sings. While he evokes their dreariness, he exalts their specific virtue of patience, as in the second part he exalts the ardour of attack. His polymetric muse is remarkable for variety of movement; he has that rare thing, the sense of the strophe.

When I read M. Paul Claudel's ‘Trois Poèmes de Guerre’ two years ago, I thought the high-water mark of French (and indeed of all) war poetry had been reached with them. I return to them after reading much else that exhibits different kinds of excellence, and I am still of the same opinion. Not that it would be possible to institute a comparison which would be fair at all points, or profitable: others have tried to do other things, and there are more ways than one of treating the same vast theme in noble fashion. But by the overpowering sense of immortal issues which his poems convey and by the synthetic quality of the emotion they excite, M. Claudel leaves other poets of the War behind him. No other has brought to the subject that ever-present conviction of man's sacred function in a universe where nothing is accidental, which is perhaps the ultimate secret of this imperious visionary. The strange and fearful beauty of his dramas, the majestic spirituality of his odes,

spring from that; and in a field where few would have expected to find him exercising the same mastery, his wonderful triumph has no other source. For him, France is inevitably immortal, and every one of her sons has in this cataclysmal business something to do which can be done by no other: each is

Le camarade qui sait ce qu'il a à faire avec moi, pas trop tard et pas trop tôt,

of the first and best known—and perhaps the greatest—of the three poems. Every one who reads any French poetry knows it by now. (Does every one know that “Tant que vous voudrez, mon Général!” was Galliffet's historic answer to Ducrot at Sedan before the last hopeless charge of his decimated light brigade?) It is certainly too late to attempt to praise it; but one line—or rather one versicle—has that rare synthetic virtue of its author in perfection. It is that versicle which seems to epitomize a race :—

Tant qu'il y aura un Français avec un éclat de rire pour croire dans les choses éternelles.

But hardly less superb is the second poem, which evokes the fearful vision of the noiseless army of martyrs assembling behind the German host; and the third, which begins with such an enchanting song of springtime and hope, and breaks into that passionate cry of regret for those who will not see victory and summer :—

“Soldiers of the great reserve underground, do you not hear the guns? Do you not hear our line breaking away at last from the Earth and going forward?... Armies of Justice and Joy, march into the land that is given you. Oh, my thirst will not be quenched, and bread will not taste good, Armies of the living and the dead, till we have drunk together of the waters of the deep-flowing Rhine!”

Only M. Claudel could repeat this performance; but if his ‘Autres Poèmes durant la Guerre’ are a magnificent addition to his lyrical work, they are of too special a character, too completely devotional, to be counted among the riches of French war poetry, of which this article has endeavoured to give some faint impression.

F. Y. ECCLES.

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- perimental forms in drama. Nothing stood out very clearly as a great play among these recent attempts, but there were versions of old themes, and efforts to retell old plots or to set the stage in a new way. There was a visible and growing insistence on simplicity of plot, and on simplicity of emotional expression. By the use of realistic treatment of a restrained and moderate kind, a naïve effort was being made to criticize the older stage conventions. All types of drama alike showed this tendency, though the "genres" remained distinct. Thus we had charming sentimental pieces, verging on melodrama, such as 'La Belle Aventure' (which was repeated during the years of war); one of Brieux's comedies of social conditions, 'Le Bourgeois aux champs'; and an ironic little comedy in 'La Victime,' by MM. Vanderem and Franc Nohain, where the child, whose parents disagree, and who is spoilt by both, regrets their reconciliation and the end of the efforts to capture it for one side or the other. Comedy of the vaudeville type was represented by 'Monsieur le Juge' (MM. Nancey and Jean Rioux) and 'Je ne trompe pas mon mari' (M. Feydeau). More serious comedy was decidedly wanting in plot, and indulged in rather dull studies of character, as, for instance, in 'La Pélerine écossaise' (M. Sacha Guitry), with its advice to the married woman to attend to the details of her appearance. Another slight play of the same kind was 'Le Prince Charmant.' Here we have the description of a bourgeois family hurriedly marrying the daughter, Anna Colvelle, to an enterprising youth who has tempted her to this step by promises of luxury. This play was dismissed by a contemporary critic with the words: "C'est tout le tableau des mœurs de ce temps."

A better example of the same type of play, where bourgeois life was described with quiet realistic touches, was 'Monsieur Brotonneau' (MM. de Flers and de Caillavet). Here Monsieur appears in a double character, as a "mari trompé," for his wife is playing him false, and as a hero to his typist. In the end the typist makes her necessary and dramatic exit.

A worse example was 'Jeanne Doré' (M. Bernard). In this play Jeanne's son Jacques slew his godfather in an excess of anger because the latter would not give him the fortune he desired, and was therefore condemned to death. His mother haunted the railway station for news of her son, and was rewarded one day by hearing that a guillotine had arrived in the luggage-van, duly escorted. She was allowed a last interview with her son, who had been expecting to see his mistress: "Est-ce toi, Fanny?" The mother, in an excess of self-renunciation, uttered "Oui," in order that her

son might believe himself to be beloved in death. Could anything be more reminiscent of one type of sentiment on the stage of the eighteenth century?

A stronger note was, however, struck by Hervieu's 'Le Destin est Maître.' Like other plays by this author, it possessed a thesis worked out with the best logic of the stage. Here the argument is that the finest and most moral characters often become criminal as a result of mere chance, or, equally by mere chance, they escape that fate. The play has the merit of showing a genuine consideration of the problems of life, and its serious treatment of these problems is convincing in contrast with the work of other contemporary writers.

But it was chiefly in the domain of the poetic drama that France was showing signs of new growth. The slow, but remarkably firm way in which the work of Paul Claudel—whose poetry is referred to in 'French War Poetry'—had established itself in the public mind, from the date of the production of 'L'Annonce faite à Marie' in 1913 to the successful performance of 'L'Otage' in 1914, is a testimony to the growing appreciation of a new genre, in which realism and simplicity of treatment in the character-drawing are given artistic value by a mysterious setting.

Apart from the poetic details of the play, and its striking allusions, 'L'Otage' is interesting as an example of the new romanticism which centres, in the twentieth century, in the tragedy of two or more lives, while the earlier romantics were inclined to throw the limelight more exclusively on one character. This change is noticeable both in the novel and in the drama. In the new romantic movement, too, the woman makes a stronger appeal than the man. The same impulse which led Zola to unite his Roman lovers in death, and to interest us more particularly in Benedetta, has impelled Claudel to suggest to that most unpoetical of widowers, Turelure, the desire that Sygne and Georges shall lie hand in hand:—

Et que ceux qui ont été séparés durant la vie aient le même
lit dans la mort.
Et que le poing fermé se pose dans la main ouverte.

It is in these two directions, the importance of the heroine, and the extent of the tragic action, that poetic drama has been developing in France from Maeterlinck onwards.

The declaration of war had the effect, as immediate as it was inevitable, of shutting down all theatres and putting a stop to all dramatic production. A representation of 'The Ring of Sakuntala' had been announced for Aug. 2, but was withdrawn "en raison des circonstances politiques et de l'incertitude nationale." Other

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representations were postponed, as it proved, indefinitely. It was not till December, 1914, that licences were applied for to open the theatres, and this was at first only for the exhibition of moving pictures. The popularity of the kinema, together with that of fast and furious "revues," has since been continuous in Paris. On Dec. 6, however, the Comédie française announced a performance of Corneille's 'Horace,' the 'Marseillaise' to be sung at the end of the play. The choice of this play, though the grounds were obvious, caused some interesting historical comment in the press. The play of 'Horace,' it was remarked, had not been represented during the first four years of the Revolution of 1789, and was only twice represented in 1793. Corneille's plays, however, appealed strongly to a public whose sentiment gathered round the Emperor Napoleon I., and the Emperor himself took pleasure in an imaginative identification of himself with the heroes of Corneille's Roman plays. Therefore 'Horace' was played as often as fifteen times in 1805, and other plays of Corneille forty-two times in the same year. The most poignant historical recollection of a performance of this play was that of its production in 1870, when the line

Il est de tout son sang comptable à la patrie

roused emotion to fever-pitch.

The representation of 'Horace' in December, 1914, was followed by a number of classical matinées, while the Opéra Comique produced 'La Fille du Régiment,' and at the Châtelet the fine patriotic play 'Michel Strogoff,' by Jules Verne, was revived. The Comédie française put on 'Andromaque' and 'La Fille de Roland.' 'Le Barbier de Séville' made its annual appearance at the Comédie, and representations were also given of 'Le Misanthrope,' 'Polyeucte,' and of the Alsatian play 'L'Ami Fritz.'

The dramatic history of the year 1915 continued very much as its opening would lead one to expect. There were classic plays, the most notable event being the revival of 'Phèdre' at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, and of Jules Sandeau's 'Mademoiselle de La Seiglière.' 'La Flambee' and 'Pour la couronne' were also given. There were revues in plenty; of the two new ones by Rip in that year, 'Plus ça change' at the Théâtre St. Michel scored a success.

Some poor topical comedies were produced, the poorest and the most topical being 'Vieux Thann,' by Louis d'Hée, at the Vaudeville. The scene is laid in Alsace in 1914; but the set to partners of the four principal characters is more than usually unconvincing. Still the play is an interesting indication of the continuous presence of the case of Alsace in men's minds in

the midst of so many other military events and political preoccupations.

Poetic drama, as before the War, reached a higher level in a general condition of mediocrity. 'La Vierge de Lutèce,' by M. A. Villeroy, relates the story of St. Geneviève and her defence of Paris against Attila and the Huns. In every way this drama played up to the feeling of the time: the order given to the army of defence was in spirit General Joffre's "ordre du jour," and was so understood by the audience; Paris was represented garlanded with flowers when awaiting her tragic hour.

At the lesser theatres tableaux of various kinds were presented during the year; e.g., at the Vaudeville 'Les Visions de Gloire'; and Yvette Guilbert recited national lyrics at the Folies Dramatiques. In November a more important poetical series of tableaux, 'Les Cathédrales,' by M. E. Morand, in which Madame Bernhardt took part, was given at her theatre. The spectacular effect was moving, and owed a good deal to the dramatic force of Madame Bernhardt. At the Vaudeville ancient history furnished the setting of 'Cabiria.' Among the lesser events of the year we may place the spy story in an English setting, 'Kit' (MM. Périer and Verney), given with success at the Bouffes Parisiens. Maurice Donnay presented at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt one of his telling pictures of Parisian life of to-day in 'L'Impromptu du Paquetage.'

During the month in the summer of 1915 when the Comédie française was closed, the critic of the *Journal des Débats* filled those columns of his paper usually given to a discussion of theatrical events with an interesting and detailed analysis of the effect of the Revolution of 1789 on the stage. In many ways the indications of French taste during the period of sharp crisis were not unlike those of the present day. Thus the taste for classic heroic plays was prevalent at both periods, together with a desire for some light and refreshing pieces; while the effort to be topical was a signal failure at both epochs.

It is evident that when in 1915 France was gathering up all her inherent courage to face a long war, the most successful plays put upon the stage were those with a patriotic and moral significance—plays that would define emotion, and give character to the quality of self-restraint and discipline in the nation. This condition lasted through 1915, but in the winter of that year, as the War continued, and the outlook caused by the War became a habit, efforts to recover life on the stage slackened and failed, and a period of stagnation set in. The crisis was too sustained and severe, too significant to the whole of the nation, for any dramatic expression of the emotion produced to be at all bearable.

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The French public attended revues or revivals of old and amusing plays when distraction was necessary, but hardly anything new was produced. In fact, the only original play of any importance acted for the first time in 1916 was the work of a wounded officer, Adrien Bertrand, and rehearsed during his convalescence. His 'Première Bérénice' is a charming poetic drama, recalling an episode in the life of Racine at Uzès. The author, remembering passages in Racine's letters, constructs a history round these words: "J'en avois toujours quelque idée assez tendre et assez approchante d'une inclination, mais je ne la voyois qu'à l'église." He imagines the seductiveness of the southern town and the beauty of its women to have had their effect on the young and ardent Racine. The heroine of the play is named Mariette, and in her simple way she plays the part of a Bérénice, and is ready to sacrifice her love for the sake of the poet's career. This is a delicate and fine piece of work, and represents the reaction of a soldier's mind to art in a moment of relief from active service.

A certain interest attaches to the classical revivals of this year, particularly to the performances of 'Andromaque.' The pivot of the play as now acted is not in the part of Andromaque, but in that of Hermione. Her fierce desire for revenge makes her a more stimulating character on the stage than Andromaque, who is mistress of herself and her fate. In the same way Oreste is more in the foreground than the powerful Pyrrhus: Oreste is nearer to the conception of the modern romantic hero who in his recklessness has bartered his life in combat with a cruel enemy:—

J'ai mendié la mort chez des peuples cruels
Qui n'apaisoient leurs dieux que du sang des mortels.

Among the revivals of this year should be noted de Musset's 'Le Chandelier' at the Comédie, where the setting was of the eighteenth century—undeniably picturesque, although an anachronism as far as the play was concerned. Still the setting of a de Musset piece is essentially a dreamy background on which emotion plays like summer lightning, and its tones and values are all that matter. 'Les Précieuses ridicules' and 'Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie' were also notable revivals of the season 1915-16.

Of the nature of a revival, though acted for the first time in 1916, was Hervieu's 'La Course du Flambeau,' written in 1901. Here we have a modern tragedy with a fate-motive. Parents love their children, it is assumed, but is the torch handed back through the generations, and can children be said to love their parents in return? The problem is thus stated in the play. Sabine Revel is devoted to her daughter, Marie-Jeanne;

for the sake of this daughter Sabine refuses the American, Stangy (a stage character of a traditional type), and then finds that Marie-Jeanne is determined to marry Maravon. She, however, patronizes and protects the "jeune ménage," and this brings about a conflict with her mother, Madame Fontenais, who, possessing the thrifty habits of the old *bourgeoisie*, refuses to let Maravon have the use of her securities. Sabine steals her mother's papers, finds that she is discovered, and then gives way to insanity and murders Madame Fontenais. The logic of the stage is here vividly present, but it is hardly true to life.

The year 1917 opened with a revival of Emile Augier's play 'Les Lionnes Pauvres,' which was constructed according to a regular formula, and in which types rather than individuals appear. Its dramatic interest is mainly archæological. The usual revival of classical plays is to be noticed, 'Le Mariage de Figaro' taking the place of 'Le Barbier de Séville' in preceding years.

As in 1916, we have an example of a new play, written before the War, and produced when characters and atmosphere had grown to be out of date. Giraldy's 'Les Noces d'Argent,' performed at the Comédie française in April, 1917, sums up the history of the Hamelin family in a manner that belongs to the period before the War. It is a history of the result of selfishness on the part of the children, of weakness and folly on the part of the parents. The daughter, Suzanne, is married in the first act, and thereupon ceases to be in any way an integral part of the family life. The son, who is already causing anxiety to his parents, turns out to have secretly engaged himself to a friend of the family while carrying on an intrigue with an actress. The first attempt at explanation between the mother and son ends, as perhaps would be natural, in failure; the second is a strong scene, and brings about a violent rupture of the relations between them. The son leaves the house. In the last act M. Hamelin has been dead for six months; his widow creeps in to see her daughter on her silver-wedding day. She finds a smart little dinner taking place, and though she is most correctly received, there is nothing for her to do but to retire to her solitude. The contrast is so marked between the two types of life that the division between mother and daughter will clearly continue to be as it was at the fall of the curtain. The facts carry their own moral. The play might be a century old for all the link it has with the life of to-day, but it is interesting in the very character of its limitations. Peace and prosperity are represented as having disintegrated the ties of the family, and the whole condition described is a foil to the warmer and more unselfish emotions of to-day.

Two little plays, appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1916 and 1917, illustrate even more forcibly than the playbills the difference in tone produced by the length of the War. 'Il faut toujours compter sur l'imprévu,' by Gerard d'Houville, relates an incident of Parisian life during an attempted Zeppelin raid. Bernard de Vézelay is expecting a lady to dine with him; Cécile de Mornages is taken by her taxi to the wrong house. The alarm is given and darkness descends. Cécile cannot, and then does not, leave. The two dine, and finally go on to the roof to see the attempted attack. The sense of danger ripens an incipient love-affair, and all ends well while the Zeppelin is being driven off. Obviously the mind of the writer was dealing with the subject of danger with a lightness that covers a courage like steel. But in 1917, when the tide was at last known to be turning, the first effect on literature was an outburst of psychological analysis, always a sign of *détente* in the French mind. Paul Bourget then contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a short play entitled 'La Vérité délivre.' Here the husband has deceived his wife Bernardine, and a coolness between them threatens to become chronic. The War intervenes; Bernardine takes up the burden of life, and when her husband returns from the front receives him and considers him in every way. He, however, falls back into the snare of Junie. Bernardine then plays her best card, and shows her husband that she has known the fact for long, and is prepared to offer love and forgiveness. Junie arrives, and is to be dismissed, but Bernardine insists that she shall not be simply cold-shouldered, but shall realize that all the facts are known. "The truth shall make you free," concludes Bourget. His usual thesis of

the integrity of the family has gained by the fact that in the sharp stress of a national crisis events ripen rapidly, and men and women are tested as by a lifetime of experience.

Another play in Maurice Donnay's best manner, 'Le Théâtre aux Armées,' was printed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in February, 1917. Here we have a traditional classical manner (the setting in the *coulisses*, and the actor-characters owe a good deal to Molière's example in 'L'Impromptu de Versailles'), together with a picture of the mood of Paris studied from the life. The actresses come in and discuss at length the scarcity of *poudre de riz* and other necessities of life. They joke about the hardships of the present condition of things and the possibility of further Zeppelin attacks: "Enfin, si les obus tombent on va jouer un peu plus loin." They describe the soldiers they have seen at the front: "Eux, ils ont l'air insouciant et rude, avec des yeux clairs." They recall the sensation of the 'Marseillaise' sung by the troops—"Vous ne pouvez pas vous imaginer ce que c'est que la 'Marseillaise' chantée par deux milles hommes qui reviennent des tranchées....et qui vont y retourner"—and as sung in a hospital, to the wounded, who listen "debout....enfin aussi debout que possible."

They bring back from their plays acted for the men at the front the sense of inspired courage: "là-bas, c'est un autre air qu'on respire....on n'a peur de rien....On n'a qu'une peur, c'est de paraître avoir peur." But they cannot imagine what to write or invent or rehearse to please these men; and at last one character suggests that the conversation which has taken place might prove amusing as a play, and might show the men at the front at least how much and

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how deeply they are remembered in the Paris that is still *their* Paris, though so changed. And so the piece ends.

Speculation is rife about the future of the drama in France. One set of writers is inclined to believe in an upspringing of forcible work, which will suit the courage of the men who have seen their country through the War. Others

think that nothing has greatly changed; life is subdued, but is essentially the same; and the years after the War may give us the same blend of sentiment and irony, of realism and imagination, that characterizes the best work of the moment, from which the crude and the artificial elements will tend to disappear.

Reviews.

BRITAIN THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

At a time when the average Briton feels that in spite of failures, avoidable or inevitable, he has, on the whole, deserved well of his brother Frenchman, it is comforting to learn that the Frenchman appreciates his effort. "O wad some Power," cried a British poet, in the days when Britain was yet *l'Albion perfide*,

O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!

It is doubtful whether he regarded the gift as likely to minister to self-satisfaction; but we, now that the gods out of the war-machine have been prodigal of such gifts, are truly in danger of growing smug with self-approval. Here, for instance, is a booklet, an issue of a French periodical, which contains, on its inside cover, a bibliography of twenty-four volumes dealing with the British effort or the British armies in France, of which thirteen are highly appreciative descriptions from the pens of French writers. And the author of the pamphlet itself, like the writer of the preface, M. Stephen Pichon, is no less flattering.

What precisely is the Frenchman's vision of England? This is a matter of no small interest. The little volume before us,* which is representative of many more ambitious publications, gives us an answer to the question. And the gist of it is that in the Frenchman's eyes our representative national quality—the quality which distinguishes England and her part in the War—is not perfidy, but loyalty. It is a character to be proud of, and we may be proud to think that it is not undeserved.

M. Pichon, in a brief introduction, tells of the terrible weeks "when the fatal hour of the crisis organized by the Central Empires was approaching day by day," and all France was asking "what England would do" (p. i). To him, as sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs, acquainted with England and English statesmen, men turned with the

inevitable question. M. Pichon was as positive that England would fight as the Germans were that she would not dare to do so.

On reading the essay which follows, we immediately realize that the War has done much to cure the Frenchman of his old provinciality. Four years ago references to "Sir Rosebery," "Lord Churchill," and "Lord Chamberlain" were common in the leading French periodicals, and a prominent scientist solemnly stated that the youthful English aristocrat left school at the age of 16, when he made a tour of the world, entering Parliament or his father's business on his return. To-day such elementary blunders are no longer possible. As for the author of the 'Petite Histoire Politique,' his blunders perhaps originate in a too confident faith in the political ideas of the British officer, and a slight misconception as to the exact importance of *The Times* and *The Daily Mail*. Perhaps, like M. Pichon, he was a regular reader of *The National Review*, whose editor is named in the same breath with Lord Fisher, as one of our great men.

Dealing with his facts in historical sequence, our author begins with the crisis of March, 1914, "when the Government gave orders that the army should proceed to march against Ulster" (p. 6). Such was, and is, the belief of the British officer (old style). "The superior officers refused to carry out its orders and resigned in a body" (p. 6). Hence the German belief in an England that could not fight.

Next the writer describes the awakening of national feeling. He explains why England was slow to appreciate the magnitude of the catastrophe. Always victorious, never invaded, essentially pacific, she had no conception of war on the national scale. War, for her, had been "an act of justice, a pageant, never a crusade; never had the very existence of England been dependent upon the issue" (p. 8).

England, we are told—and here the writer's authorities lead him astray—possessed an army of 270,000 men, stationed in Great Britain. Apart from this we had only the Territorial Army, which had "no military training. It was an army of gentlemen and amateurs, a social and patriotic club," existing to give its members "holidays in the open air." It was "something less than a

military organization, something more than an experiment" (p. 9). However, it is admitted that the Territorials were eager to go to the front, and that once there they fought like veterans.

The writer gives a lucid explanation of the party system, names the parties, and touches upon the Irish question. Next we have a series of portraits of English statesmen, sympathetic, and, on the whole, correct. But a few surprises are in store for us. It would perhaps be unjust to expect a foreigner to appreciate Lord Haldane. We see him here as "an incorrigible dreamer," a futile pacifist; "a Germanophile before the War, and therefore, although the organizer of the Territorials, unpopular" (p. 23). It is the Haldane of Blumenfeld, that sturdy British patriot; not the creator of the Expeditionary Force which was at one moment perhaps the salvation of Europe.

Lord Milner, too, appears in a most unfamiliar guise. He "succeeded in conciliating the sympathies of his former adversaries, the Boers. It was according to his advice that the constitution of the South African Dominion was elaborated. . . . An admirable organizer and pacificator" (pp. 25-6).

Full justice is done to Mr. McKenna, the financier, but there is no mention of his work for the Navy. Mr. Lloyd George, with his country house at "Welton," is the "impulsive and mystic Gael," the "*bon bourgeois* in the bosom of his family."

Lastly, the press. Our author is full of admiration for Lord Northcliffe: he is "the Emperor of English journalism." "The friendship which unites him to Mr. Lloyd George is proverbial." An instance of his power is the rise—and fall—of Mr. Pemberton-Billing. "Certain papers not under his control exercise an undeniable influence in England." We could wish that they did the same in France! For now the secret, we think, is out—the Frenchman, thanks to *The Paris Daily Mail*, has learnt to see us with the eyes of Lord Northcliffe. However, the Emperor does not have things all his own way; "one of the most prominent opponents of the Northcliffe press is *The Daily Express*!"

The Manchester Guardian is given due prominence; but we learn with surprise that *The Westminster Gazette* is "Liberal and Conservative." However, the latter statement may be due to defective

* *La Loyauté d'un Peuple : Petite Histoire Politique de l'Angleterre depuis 1914. "Le Fait de la Semaine," cinquième année, No. 2. (Paris, Grasset, 50 c.)*

punctuation. A portrait of Mr. Asquith follows. The Coalition, we are told, was due to his initiative.

A few words appreciating our reception of Belgian refugees, our Red Cross work in Serbia, and our output of munitions, bring this little history to a close. In his peroration the author repeats that "the tradition of loyalty has been the keystone of England at war." From a member of the nation which so long hated and feared "perfidious Albion" this is a gratifying tribute. We may regret that the author, with many of his countrymen, has gained much of his knowledge of English affairs from a partisan press; but we cannot be insensible to the genuine admiration and gratitude which breathe in his pages.

"We should like to see this little book printed in millions of copies at the national expense, and carried into every household in this Country."—*The Spectator*, Oct. 20.

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L'Amoureuse Histoire d'Auguste Comte et de Clotilde de Vaux. Par C. de Rouvre. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 7 fr. 50.)

THERE are several reasons which separate this book from the mass of those that are intended merely to gratify a scandalous curiosity. Comte himself believed that his love-affair with Clotilde was an event of decisive influence on the development of his philosophy. During his life he gave full publicity to their relations. After her death he directed that religious honours should be paid to her shade. And M. de Rouvre, who is a grandson of Clotilde's brother Maximilien, has undertaken his task in the spirit of a man who regards the events he is narrating as of historical importance. He has made no attempt to slur over any of the grievances which Comte may have had against his family, and he has been so discreet that he refused to consult an unfinished novel by Clotilde, inspired by her relations with Comte, the manuscript of which is in his possession. We regard this scruple as a mistake, for it would have been better, as the matter is partially dealt with, if all sources had been investigated.

Auguste Comte was 46 when he first met Clotilde de Vaux. He had already made an unhappy marriage with a girl of dissolute habits, called Caroline Massin, whom he had attempted to reform. The result was unfortunate, and though Comte was hostile to divorce, which he called "a disastrous aberration," he did not hesitate to repudiate Caroline. Clotilde was the daughter of an old officer of the Napoleonic wars, of violent temper and eccentric manners. At the age of 21 she had married a collector of taxes, who, four years later, was suspected of having embezzled money in his charge, and ran away from his accusers and his wife. Her brother Maximilien had made Comte's acquaintance as an examiner in mathematics, and it was through his agency that Comte was introduced to the family. Clotilde was then 29, and Comte was enraptured at their first meeting. She thought him ugly, awkward, and unattractive, though she seems to have recognized that he was a man of genius. But as for love between them, there was her husband, there was his wife, and there was also a certain Armand Marrast who had made some impression upon her affections.

Undismayed by these obstacles, Comte resolved to win Clotilde. He begins by advising her to read Fielding, and lends her two volumes of 'Tom Jones.' "Your kindness makes me very happy and very proud," she replies, "and I indulge myself with the hope of being able to talk over this little masterpiece with you." He writes a warm letter of gratitude for her thanks. And so things progress. Comte discovers that "a sad moral conformity of personal situation between you and me forms a special bond between us," and he hopes to

tighten the bond. But Clotilde does not see matters in the same light. She is a virtuous woman, and, besides, there is Armand Marrast. Comte, however, feels that she is necessary not only to him, but to his philosophy, and therefore to humanity. "After having formerly conceived all the human ideas," he tells her, "it is now necessary that I should experience the emotions." "An habitual expansion of our principal emotions, above all of that which is at once the most decisive and the sweetest, becomes as indispensable to my second great work as my earlier mental preparation had been to my first." With the whole Positive philosophy at stake, how can Clotilde hesitate? "I hope that, after this explanation, you can retain no doubt about the happy philosophical efficaciousness which I expect from your eternal friendship." "My organism," he explains, "inherited from a tender mother certain intimate and eminently feminine cords that have not yet been able to vibrate because they have not yet been touched in a right manner." His earlier book, being purely logical, had no need that these cords should vibrate, but their vibration is essential to his next work. "It is from your salutary influence, my Clotilde," he adds, "that I expect this inestimable amelioration."

Such is the tone that is heard through all this strange wooing. Writing about Clotilde, after her death, to the wife from whom he has separated, Comte says: "With a mind not less distinguished than yours, she infinitely surpassed you in the qualities of her heart. Although twelve years younger than you, my angelic Clotilde soon gave me the reciprocity of affection which I had never been able to obtain from you." He mentions the "powerful involuntary influence" Clotilde had exerted on his thought, and attributes to her "the fundamental amelioration of my second great work." "During a year without a parallel, the profound moral revolution which only such an ascendancy could produce in me has reacted happily on the totality of my new philosophical elaboration, by bringing into relief, in a clearer and more decisive manner, the true sentimental character of Positivism."

There are few stranger chapters in the history of human relations than this philosopher's wooing. It is a theme to which fiction alone could do justice. George Meredith might have made it a pendant to 'The Tragic Comedians.'

* * *

Madame de Staël et la Suisse: Étude biographique et littéraire. Par Pierre Kohler. (Paris, Payot, 12 fr.)

M. KOHLER'S study is much more biographical than literary, and though it gives a good deal of space to Madame de Staël's Swiss origin and her relations with Switzerland and the Swiss, it is in

many respects the most detailed account of her life that has yet been published.

In explaining his reasons for making his book mainly biographical, M. Kohler expresses the opinion that Madame de Staël's work is less alive to-day than the memory of her personality, and he is inclined to regard a catastrophe which would deprive us of all that she has written as less of a calamity than would be "a tempest that would annihilate the memory of her person and the still perceptible palpitation of her heart." We strongly dissent from this view. Madame de Staël's was an interesting, but not a fascinating personality, and she was interesting because of her work. Her vanity, her arrogance, and her intellectual self-confidence, combined with her masculine energy of mind and her wide range of interests, made up a character that called forth admiration rather than affection. If she is no longer read, it is largely because the work she attempted has been so thoroughly done, but she remains one of the most important influences in the French literature of the early nineteenth century. As Prof. Saintsbury has said, her influence, put briefly, was to break up the narrowness of French notions on all subjects, and to open it to fresh ideas. She prepared the way, as Brunetière pointed out, for the Romantic triumph in literature by her work as a critic; she wrote the first intelligent and sympathetic account of Germany, and she was a sort of intellectual commercial traveller, who brought the general ideas of liberalism and progress from other countries into France. If it were not for this, nobody would now care about the memory of her person or the palpitations of her heart. Even her biography derives its interest less from herself than from the famous people, ranging from Gibbon and Napoleon to Byron and Benjamin Constant with whom she came into contact.

As regards Madame de Staël's Swiss origin and character, M. Kohler has little difficulty in showing the determining share of Switzerland in her formation. Swiss Calvinism was the earliest spiritual influence she encountered, and it left an ineffaceable imprint on her mind. It imbued her with a moral and civic feeling then almost unknown in France, and made her the moralist, the preacher, and the teacher that she was. Moreover, it was from her Swiss connexions that she received the impulse which urged her across the Rhine, and it was the example of Geneva which showed her the possibility of assimilating what was of material and spiritual value in the civilization of foreign nations.

M. Kohler has been able to print for the first time a number of letters and documents relating to Madame de Staël. Among these is her testament, which opens with an eloquent tribute to the virtues of her father, and contains many references to other persons whom she knew.